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THE MADRAS
MONTHLY JOURNAL,
OR,
INDIA RECORDER;

Vol. VI. FOR MARCH, 1808. No. III.

Original Communications, &c.

FASHIONABLE PLAYTHINGS.

" Behold four Kings in majeſty rever'd,
" With hoary wiſkers and a forky beard;
" And four fair Queens, whoſe hands ſuſtain a flow'r,
" Th' expreſſive emblem of their ſofter pow'r;
" Four Knaves, in garb ſuccinct, a truſty band,
" Caps on their heads, and halberts in their hand;
" And party-coloured troops, a ſhining train,
" Drawn forth to combat on the velvet plain."

WE have a very curious account handed down to us of the invention of cards, as the contrivance of a painter in 1390, for the purpoſe of diverting Charles the Sixth of France, who had fallen into a deep melancholy. Piquet, the firſt game the king played at, is ſaid to have afforded him great amuſement and relief. The four ſuits were deſigned to repreſent the four principal claſſes of ſociety. *Cœurs*, or *hearts*, were uſed for the emblem of *gens de choeur*, choir-men, or eccleſiaſtics; but the Spaniards have *copas*, or chalices, inſtead of hearts, though in alluſion to the ſame cha-

racter. The nobility or prime military part of the kingdom are represented by what the French call *piques*, the points of lances or pikes, to which, from our ignorance of the meaning or resemblance, we gave the name of *spades*, from the Spanish word *espadas*, swords, which the Spaniards have painted on their cards, instead of pikes. *Carreaux*, *diamonds*, square stones, or tiles, appear to have been a hard-strained representation of citizens, merchants, or tradesmen; but the peasantry, or class of people engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, had a much more appropriate type in what the French call *trefles*, trefoil, or clover grass, instead of which the Spaniards using *bastos*, staves or *clubs* in the corresponding suit of their cards, we have absurdly annext the Spanish signification to the French figure.

Others will have it that the four suits are all military emblems; that *hearts* imply courage to defend our country; that the arms then in use were *piques*, lances, and heavy arrows to be shot from cross-bows, and shaped like *carreaux*, the diamonds on cards; and lastly, that *trefle*, trefoil, served to remind a general that he should never encamp, without good opportunities for forage.

In the same spirit of allusion to war, we are told, that the *ace* is in fact the Latin word *as*, signifying literally a piece of money, but, in a general sense, wealth; and that aces accordingly have precedency before kings and all other cards; for as riches are the sinews of war, the most powerful monarchs submit to their controul; and the question of peace or war must, in a great measure, depend on the finances and resources of a country.

The four kings were intended as portraits of David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charlemagne, to represent the four monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and Franks. Each of the kings had his faithful *ecuyer*, or armour bearer, called in the middle ages *valet*, or *knave*, a title then honorable, though now used as a term of servility or contempt.

The four queens, under the names of Argine, Esther, Judith, and Pallas, were designed to represent birth, piety, fortitude and wisdom. But a modern French writer, as if hurt at the idea, that, in a nation famed for gallantry, love and beauty should be left out of the emblems, gives us the following ingenious explanation of the four queens. Argine, the queen of clubs, is, he says, an anagram, or transposition of the letters of the Latin word *regina*, and was a representation of Mary of Anjou, wife of Charles the Seventh. The queen of diamonds, under the name of Rachel, was meant for the beautiful but frail Agnes Sorell; and the queen of

ſpades, under the ſemblance of the chaſte and warlike Minerva, was the heroic Maid of Orleans; while Judith, the queen of hearts, was deſigned as a picture of the enchanting Iſabeau de Baviere.

As to the cards of inferior conſequences, to which Pope gives the name of *party-coloured troops*, their value and powers are much better exclaimed in Pigot's refinements upon Hoyle, than they could be in any allegorical diſſertation.

Indifatigable reſearch and injenious conjecture have been no leſs exerted in tracing the origin and illuſtrating the amuſements of dice, backgammon, and cheſs. According to ſome writers, two Grecian brothers, preſſed with hunger, ſought to alleviate the pain by ſuch inventions; but others, with a greater air of probability, carry back the contrivance to its proper birth-place, a winter encampment; and aſcribe the device to one of the Grecian heroes at the ſiege of Troy, who ſtrove to beguile with images of war the tedious hours of ſuſpended action.

Many entertaining books have been filled with anecdotes of cheſs playing in particular. We ſhall ſelect only two, as inſtances of its fortunate and unfortunate effects.

In the chronicle of the Mooriſh kings of Granada we find it related, that in 1396, Mehemed Balba ſeized upon the crown in prejudice of his elder brother, and paſſed his life in one continual round of diſaſters. His wars with Caſtile were invariably unſucceſsful, and his death was occaſioned by a poiſoned veſt. Finding his caſe deſperate, he deſpatched an officer to the fort of Salobrino, to put his brother Juzaf to death, leſt that prince's adherents ſhould form any obſtacle to his ſon's ſucceſſion. The officer found the prince playing at cheſs, and was with great difficulty prevailed upon to permit him to finiſh the game; but, before it was ended, a meſſenger arrived with the news of the death of Mehemed, and the unanimous election of Juzaf to the crown. Thus cheſs ſerved to diſpel the horrors of a ſtate priſon, to ſuſpend the fear and even the ſtroke of death, and by that very delay to ſecure to the intrepid player a kingdom and his life.

A fondneſs for this game proved, on the other hand, a ſource of much unhappineſs to Ferrand, count of Flanders. He had often ſought amuſement in playing with his wife at cheſs; but the counteſs as often beat him. His pride was mortified; and the ſoreneſs of his feelings not being always under the check of good temper or good ſenſe, the game frequently ended with acrimony, and at length produced mutual hatred and almoſt implacable diſguſt between the parties. Of this a ſtriking proof afterwards appeared;

for the count, having been taken at the battle of Bovines, was suffered by his countess to remain for a considerable time in prison, though she had it in her power immediately to have procured his release.

We do not believe that any of our fair countrywomen would be so hard hearted, or so unforgiving as the countess of Flanders; but we have seldom seen a family where the frequent introduction of cards, dice, or any sort of gaming, was not sure to produce unpleasant effects on the temper and manners. We are now speaking of those fashionable playthings in their most innocent form, and not when brought forward to promote the designs of the accomplished pickpocket either in high or low life. This is the point of view in which the professed gambler should be considered, however splendid his appearance, or elevated his rank, notwithstanding the humorous distinction made by a *black-legs* of the higher order. Though we despise the character, we think the repartee worth preserving.

A few years before the noted BARRINGTON was sent upon a voyage of reform to the South Seas, he fell in with a party of those fashionable depredators at Newmarket. They met a day or two before the races began; and as there was no *pigeon to be plucked*, wit and wine became the necessary substitutes for their usual amusements. "It is really astonishing, Mr. Barrington," said one of the gamblers, "how you could collect presumption enough to thrust yourself into the company of gentlemen, who have *more reasons than one* for not wishing to come into contact with you!" "As to your insinuation about *contact*," replied Barrington, "you may lay aside all fear. I never prey upon those of my own profession—I never mistake a rook for a pigeon—But I am indeed surprised at your assuming such an air of consequence, as if every body in company did not know that we are all *pickpockets* alike." "There, Mr. Barrington," retorted the other, "give me leave to set you right. I readily allow you to be the first in your own line—I do not believe that any body can pick a gentleman's pocket with greater delicacy and address—But *we* aspire to the higher merit of making gentlemen pick their own pockets."

As cards and dice have lately found some eloquent and ingenious advocates, we are happy in being permitted to select a few remarks on the subject from the manuscript of a medical writer, whose modesty makes him shrink from appearing before the public as an author before the age of thirty. The remarks here allud-

ed to are introduced in an essay of his against indolence, where, after shewing how to prevent in early education, and how afterwards to conquer, habits of sloth acquired by unnerving indulgence, he immediately adds—"But how shall I dissolve the charm that chains all the votaries of fashion to the gaming table? What language shall I make use of to dispel the fascinating and fatal delusion? Shall I unite the rigid doctrines of the moralist with the zealous concern of the physician, and describe the propensity to gaming as a vice equally subversive of principle and ruinous to health; debasing those who practise it to a level with the meanest depredators, and rendering their personal infirmities objects of that compassion which they do not deserve?

"Shall I go on in this strain to observe, that, while country sports and rural exercises constitued the amusements of the man of fortune, integrity and vigor of mind were the inhabitants of a sound body; but that the modern employments of time, in what are called the polite circles, are calculated to render men unfit for public trusts, incapable of private friendship, depraved in morals, dissolute in manners, and bankrupts not only in fortune, but in the most valuable of all possessions, health and constitution? Shall I strive to fix the stigma of indelible disgrace on the man who in the form of play conceals the horrid purpose of robbing another of his property, too often followed by the loss of honor, of virtue, and of life?

"Ah! no—My arguments and my reproaches would be equally lost upon the callous, the shameless, the professional gambler, who considers fraud or superior skill as one of his principal resources. I am now addressing myself to persons of a very different character, who look upon a game at cards or backgammon as an agreeable and innocent way of spending their leisure moments; and, under this false impression, acquire by degrees so great a love for it, that in the sweet evenings of summer they long for the approach of winter, when they think they can introduce, without any gross offence to delicacy or decency, their favorite amusement.

"As I do not think such persons incorrigible in their error, I shall beg leave to inform them, that the first proposal of cards or dice in any company is inconstitent with true politeness, good sence, and a well cultivated taste. It is really an acknowledgment on the part of all advocates for that method of murdering time, that they are incapable of communicating or receiving, of imparting to others or enjoying themselves the pleasure of rational con-

versation. What a poor, pitiable creature that must be, who the moment the tea-table is cleared, becomes dull and impatient till the cards are brought, and is incapable of any sallies of cheerfulness but what are excited by a lucky trick, or the blunder of an adversary!

" I have often indulged a fond expectation that a taste for music and private concerts would supersede barbarous frivolities; but my hopes sink again when I see, but at public and private assemblies, card-rooms thrown open, and the accommodations of gaming prepared for those who do not dance. Age, infirmities, or indisposition may afford a just excuse for declining this elegant and healthy exercise; but are you dead to the impressions of beauty, and to the display of the most graceful attitudes? Is the harsh rattle of the dice-box more pleasing to your ear than the charms of music? Be assured, that, when you sneak away from these exquisite gratifications to the miserable shuffling of a pack of cards, every observer, who is possessed of taste or sense, will immediately apply to you the keen, but indisputably just remark of Shakespeare.

" The man, who hath no music in himself,
" And is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
" Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils:
" The motions of his spirits are dull as night,
" And his affections dark as Erebus:
" Let no such man be trusted."

" The origin or first invention of gaming is a proof of its peculiar unfitness for the gay, polite, or fashionable world. It was an expedient devised by military men, when the rigors of winter or any other cause put a stop to their active operations. Time unemployed in their usual enterprises could not but hang very heavy on their hands; and their passions also required to be strongly agitated by artificial means. But surely the resources of pleasure in a drawing-room must be scant indeed, when ladies and gentlemen of the first rank are indebted for their highest recreation to the inventions of a military prison, a garrison, or a camp. I defy any man breathing to point out a more absurd and more unhealthy abuse of time than for sets of people, or parties who call themselves well-bred and social, to take their places round a gaming-table; to remain for hours together in a sitting posture; the interchange of improving ideas and liberal sentiments suspended; they themselves often the victims of corroding passions, fear, anxiety, disappointment, vexation; always exerting the powers of calculation, judgment, memory, in a manner most detremental

both to body and mind; inhaling and absorbing the noxious effluvia from each other's lungs and pores in a state of increased perspiration; and frequently continuing the fatal amusement to so late an hour as to preclude the possibility of early rising next day."

To these remarks the author adds a very neat apology for presuming to combat the sentiments and practice of the fashionable world. He confesses, that it gives him pain to risk the good opinion of so many members of elegant society, but that he should sink very much in his own, were he capable of courting their applause by the sacrifice or suppression of important truths.

LESSON IN BIOGRAPHY;

OR

HOW TO WRITE THE LIFE OF ONE'S FRIEND.

[*An Extract from the Life of Dr.* POZZ, *in ten volumes, folio, written by* JAMES BOZZ, *Esq. who flourished with him near fifty years.*]

——WE dined at the chop-house. Dr. Pozz was this day very instructive. Talking of books, I mentioned *The History of Tommy Trip*, and said it was a great work. Pozz. "Yes, Sir, it is great relatively: it was a great work to you, when you was a little boy; but now, Sir, you are a great man, and Tommy Trip is a little boy."

Feeling somewhat hurt at this comparison, I believe he perceived it, for as he was squeezing a lemon, he said, "Never be affronted at a comparison: I have been compared to many things; yet I never was affronted at a comparison: no, Sir, if they were to call me a dog, and you a cannister tied to my tail, I should not be affronted."

Cheered by this kind mention of me, though in *such* company, I asked him what he thought of a friend of ours who was always making comparisons. Pozz. "Sir, that fellow has a simile for every thing. I knew him when he kept shop: he then made money; and now he makes comparisons; he would say, for instance, that you and I were two figs stuck together, two figs in adhesion; and then he would laugh."

To this vivid exertion of intellect, I observed in reply, "Certain great writers have determined that comparisons are odious."

Pozz. "No, Sir,—not odious in themſelves—not odious as compariſons: the fellows who make them are odious: the Whigs make compariſons."

We ſupped that evening at his houſe, when I took an opportunity of ſhewing him a copy of verſes I had made on a pair of breeches. Pozz. "Sir, the lines are good; but where could you find ſuch a ſubject in Scotland?" Bozz. "The greater the proof of invention, which is a characteriſtic of poetry." Pozz. "Yes, Sir; but it is an invention, which few of your countrymen can enjoy." I reflected afterward on the depth of this remark: it affords a proof of that profundity which he diſplayed in every branch of literature.

Having accidentally aſked him if he approved of green ſpectacles, he made anſwer: "As to green ſpectacles, Sir, the queſtion ſeems to be this; if I wore green ſpectacles, it would be becauſe they aſſiſted viſion, or becauſe I liked them; but if a man were to tell me he did not like green ſpectacles, and that they hurt his eyes, I would not compel him to wear them: no, Sir, I would rather diſſuade him from making uſe of them.

A few months after, I conſulted him again on this ſubject, and he honored me with a letter, in which he confirmed his former opinion: it may be found in its proper place, vol. vi. page 2789: and having ſince that time maturely conſidered the point myſelf, I muſt needs confeſs, that, in ſuch matters, a man ought to be a free moral agent.

The next day, I left town for ſix weeks, three days, and ſeven hours, as I find by a memorandum in my journal. During this time, I received only one letter from him, which is as follows:

To JAMES BOZZ, *Eſq.*

DEAR SIR,

My bowels have been very bad. Pray, buy for me ſome Turkey rhubarb, and bring with you a copy of your Tour.

Write me ſoon, and write me often.

I am, dear Sir,

Your affectionately,

SAM. POZZ.

It would have been unpardonable to have omitted a letter, in which we ſee ſo much of his great and illuminated mind.

On my return to town, we met again at the chop houſe, and had a long, as well as an highly intereſting converſation. Indeed there is not one hour of my life, in which I do not profit by ſome part of his valuable communications.

We talked of *wind.* I ſaid, "I knew many perſons grievouſly diſtreſſed with that complaint." Pozz. "Yes, Sir, when confined, when pent up." I ſaid, "I did not know that, and I queſtioned if the Romans ever knew it." Pozz. "Yes, Sir, the Romans knew it." Bozz. "Livy does not mention it." Pozz. "No, Sir, Livy wrote hiſtory: Livy was not writing the life of a friend."

On medical ſubjects his knowledge was immenſe: he told me that one of our friends had juſt been attacked by a moſt alarming complaint; he had entirely loſt the uſe of his limbs; he was ſpeechleſs, his eyes ſwollen, and every vein diſtended; yet his face was pale, and his extremities cold; at the ſame time his pulſe beat one hundred and ſixty ſtrokes in a minute.

I ſaid, with tenderneſs, that I would immediately go and ſee him, and take Doctor Bolus with me. Pozz. "No, Sir, don't go." I was ſtartled at ſo unexpected a reply, well knowing his compaſſionate heart; and earneſtly demanded of him a reaſon why I ſhould not procure, for the afflicted perſon, inſtant relief. Pozz. "Sir, you do not know his diſorder. Bozz. "Pray, what is it?" Pozz. "Sir, the man is *dead drunk.*"

This explanation threw me into a violent fit of laughter, in which he joined me, rolling about, as he uſed to do when he enjoyed a joke; but he afterwards checked me by the following words; "Sir, you ought not to laugh at what I ſaid; for he who laughs at what another man ſays, will ſoon learn to laugh at that other man. Sir, you ought to laugh but ſeldom: you ſhould laugh only at your own jokes."

Talking of a friend of our's, who was a very violent politician, I ſaid, "I did not like his company." Pozz. "No, Sir, he is not healthy: he is ſore, Sir; his mind is ulcerated; he has a political whitlow: you cannot touch him, Sir, without giving him pain. I would never venture to ſpeak on political ſubjects with that man: I would talk of cabbage and of peas: Sir, I would aſk him, how he got his corn in, and whether his wife was with child; but I would not meddle with politics." Bozz. "But, perhaps, Sir, he would talk of nothing elſe." Pozz. "Then it is plain what he would do." On my earneſtly intreating him to tell me what that was, Dr. Pozz replied, "Sir, he would let every thing elſe alone."

I mentioned a tradeſman who had lately ſet up a coach. Pozz. "He is right, Sir. A man who would go on ſwimmingly cannot be too ſoon off his legs. You tell me, he keeps a coach: now, Sir, a coach is better than a chaiſe: Sir, it is better than a chariot.",

Bozz. "Why, Sir?" Pozz. "Sir, it will hold more." I begged he would repeat this valuable obſervation, in order to impreſs it on my memory; and he complied with great good humour.

Taking a hint from the ſubject of our preſent converſation, I ſaid, "Dr. Pozz, *you* ought to keep a coach." Pozz. "Yes, Sir, I ought." Bozz "But you do not, and this has often ſurpriſed me." Pozz. "Surpriſed you! There, Sir, is another prejudice of abſurdity. Sir, you ought to be ſurpriſed at nothing : a man who has lived half ſo long as you ought to be above ſurpriſe : it is a rule with me, Sir, never to be ſurpriſed."

"This is an error," continued Dr. Pozz, "produced by ignorance. You cannot gueſs why I do not keep a coach; and you are ſurpriſed : now, Sir, if you did know, you would not be ſurpriſed." I ſaid, tenderly, "I hope, my dear Sir, you will let me know before I leave town." Pozz. "Yes, Sir, you ſhall know now : the reaſon why I do not keep a coach is, becauſe I can't afford it."

We talked of drinking. I aſked him whether, in the courſe of his long and valuable life, he had not known ſome men who drank more than they could bear. Pozz. "Yes, Sir, and then nobody could bear them : a man who is drunk, Sir, is a very fooliſh fellow." Bozz. "But, Sir, as the poet ſays, he is devoid of all care." Pozz. "That is true, Sir : he cares for nobody : he has none of the cares of life : he cannot be a merchant, Sir; for he is unable to write his name : he cannot be a politician, Sir; for he is almoſt ſpeechleſs : he cannot be an artiſt, Sir; for he is utterly blind; and yet, Sir, there is a ſcience in drinking." Bozz. "I ſuppoſe you mean, that a man ought to know what he drinks." Pozz. "No, Sir, to know what one drinks is nothing; but the ſcience conſiſts of three parts, in knowing when we have had too little, when we have had enough, and when we have had too much; for inſtance, there is our friend ***** : he can always tell when he has too little, and when he has too much, but never knows when he has enough."

We talked this day on a variety of ſubjects; but I find few memorandum in my journal : on ſmall beer, he ſaid it was a flactulent liquor. He diſapproved of thoſe we deny the utility of abſolute power; and ſeemed to be offended with a friend of ours who would always have his eggs poached. Sign-poſts, he obſerved, had very much degenerated within his memory; and he found great fault with the moral of the Beggar's Opera.

I endeavoured to defend a play which had afforded me ſo much

pleaſure, but could not maſter the ſtrength of mind with which he argued; and it was with great ſatisfaction, that he afterwards communicated to me a method of curing corns by the application of a piece of oiled ſilk. In the early hiſtory of the world, he preferred Sir Iſaac Newton's chronology; but, as they gave employment to ſo many hands, he did not diſlike the large ſhoe-buckles then in faſhion.

Next day we dined at the Metre. I mentioned ſpirits, Pozz: "Sir, there is as much evidence for the exiſtence of ſpirits as againſt it. you may not believe it; but you cannot deny it." I told him that my great grand mother once ſaw a ſpirit. He deſired me to relate the circumſtances, which I did very minutely, while he liſtened with profound attention.

When I mentioned that the ſpirit had once appeared in the ſhape of a ſhoulder of mutton, and another time in that of a teapot, he interrupted me. Pozz. "There, Sir, is the point: the evidence is good; but the ſcheme is defective in conſiſtency: we cannot deny that the ſpirit appeared in theſe ſhapes; but then we cannot reconcile them; for, what has a tea-pot to do with a ſhoulder of mutton? The objects, Sir, are neither terrific nor contemporaneous: they are never ſeen at the ſame time, nor in the ſame place." Bozz. "I think, Sir, that ghoſts are moſt often ſeen by old women." Pozz. "Yes, Sir, and their converſation is generally full of the ſubject. I would prefer old women to record ſuch circumſtances: their loquacity tends to minuteneſs."

A few days after this intereſting and enlightened converſation, we talked of a perſon who had a very bad character. Pozz. "Sir, he is a ſcoundrel." Bozz. "I hate a ſcoundrel." Pozz. "There you are wrong. I would not have you hate ſcoundrels. Scoundrels, Sir, are uſeful: there are many things we cannot do without ſcoundrels: neither would I introduce them to my wife and children; but ſomething may be got from them." Bozz. "Are not ſcoundrels for the moſt part fools?" Pozz. "No, Sir, they are not. A ſcoundrel muſt be a clever fellow: he muſt know many things of which a fool is ignorant: any man may be a fool; but to be a complete raſcal requires conſiderable abilities. I think a good book might be written on the ſubject of ſcoundrels; a *Biographia Flagitiaſa*, or the lives of eminent ſcoundrels from the earlieſt accounts to the preſent time.

Hanging was mentioned in the courſe of the converſation; and I obſerved, that it was a very awkward ſituation. Pozz. "No, Sir, hanging is not a awkward ſituation: it is proper, Sir, that a

man, whoſe actions tend to flagitious obliquity, ſhould himſelf be perpendicular at laſt."

I told Doctor Pozz, that I had lately been in company with a number of gentlemen, all of whom could recollect ſome friend or other who had been hanged. Pozz. "Yes, Sir, we know thoſe who *have* been hanged. That is a circumſtance we can eaſily recollect, and may ſafely mention, without fear of offence; but we muſt not name thoſe who *deſerve* it. Such a proceeding would not be decorous in good company: it is one of thoſe things we may *think*, but muſt not ſpeak of."

The diſtinguiſhing traits of the hero of the piece and of his "honeſt chronicler" were never more happily hit off. Poor Bozz thought that fidelity conſiſted in a minute, circumſtantial record of every word and action, ſaid and done either by himſelf, or by the object of his enthuſiaſtic admiration. He ſeemed to have no idea that he was thus rendering both characters ridiculous, and the narrative inſupportably tireſome.

But whatever injured the Doctor's reputation muſt have ſuſtained from the want of taſte, of judgment, of genius and modeſty, in ſuch writers as Hawkins and Boſwell, he has ſtill greater reaſon to complain of thoſe, who endeavoured to make him in ſome ſort his own biographer, by publiſhing, after his death, his private meditations, his ſelf-reproaches, his devotional exerciſes. Johnſon was of all men the leaſt fit to be followed into his cloſet, or to be ſeen in his morning gown and ſlippers; and Mr. Strahan betrayed no ſmall degree of weakneſs in ſuppoſing that he could promote the intereſts of the true religion and virtue, by exhibiting ſuch a picture of inconſiſtency, and of the moſt abject ſuperſtition, A gentleman, to whom the book here alluded to was ſhewn in Mr. Cadell's ſhop, as one of the novelties of the day, looked over it with rapid glance, and immediately wrote the following lines in one of the blank pages:

"In learning's full, meridian blaze,
"See JOHNSON ſoar with dazzling rays,
"And powers more than human;
"But when, like puritan divine,
"He comes to pray, and cant, and whine,
"The doctor's an old woman.*"

Having ſaid ſo much of the writers of Dr. Johnſon's life, it might

* As thoſe lines are quoted from memory, and were only heard once in converſation about fifteen or fixteen years ago, we cannot anſwer for the exactneſs of the words: we only hope that we have preſerved the ſpirit.

appear a blameable omiſſion not to take any notice of his own biographical compoſitions. His Lives of the Poets afford many proofs of his extenſive reading, deep reſearch, and critical acumen; but, even in that elaborate work, he has given us too much reaſon to lament the fatal influence of his prejudices and paſſions. We are ſorry to ſee him perverſely attempting to leſſen our admiration of the illuſtrious author of Paradiſe Loſt, and forming with Bentley and Lauder a triumvirate of impotent malignity. In one of Milton's Latin poems, written very early in life, he ſeems to have had a prophetic view of the ſingular calumnies that awaited his reputation, and to have anticipated his triumph over all his adverſaries, in a burſt of magnanimous confidence,—thus tranſlated:

"——————Complaint away,
"And envy, *with thy jealous leer maling*;
"Nor leſs the monſter Calumny ſhoot forth
"Her venom'd tongue at me! Deteſted foes!
"Ye all are impotent againſt my peace:
"For I am priviledg'd, and bear my breaſt
"Safe, and too high for your *viperian* wound."

To the honor of Britiſh literature, the character of our divine poet has been fully vindicated in Hayley's life of Milton.

To the EDITOR *of the* MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL,

SIR,

In one of my afternoon rambles in Mazegon Grove, I met with a large Lime-tree, whoſe arched boughs, covered with the moſt luxuriant foliage, formed an enchanting bower.—The ſun, tho' declining faſt, continued to emit ſome ſultry rays, I did not heſitate therefore to avail myſelf of the friendly ſhade that thus preſented itſelf.

I was agreeably ſurprized to find engraved on the bark, ſome lines in the Portugueſe Language, which I have endeavoured to tranſlate and now ſend to you in the hope that you will (ſhould you think them worthy of notice) inſert them in your Journal.

The Author would ſeem to be "*Un Homme à bonnes fortunes,*" and I have endeavoured to veil the warmth of the original, without loſing, I truſt, the ſpirit of it.

I am,

SIR,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

GEO. O'ROSENBERG.

BOMBAY,
March 10, 1808.

Translation of some Portugueze lines engraven on the Bark of a Lime Tree in Mazegon Grove.

Dear Lime! whose arched umbrageous boughs
Have witnessed oft my ardent vows;
And covered with thy foliage green,
Many a wild, voluptuous Scene!—
Accept these Lusitanian Lays,
The Tribute, grateful Memory pays.
And should some youthful, amorous pair
To thy auspicious shade repair,
Tell them, while love-entranced they lie,
Could Man of too much pleasure die?
Their languid Eyes might here discover
The death-bed of a happy Lover!
For, here I have oft resign'd my breath,
While "Love lay gasping in th' arms of death."

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

THE BOWER OF BLISS.

In yonder roseate Bow'r is laid
A youthful blooming lovely Maid—
Let no rude step approach the shrine,
Where all the virt'uous Loves recline.

Seek not rash Spoiler, ere this hallow'd Grove,
Its Grot is sacred to *Connubial* Love!
No joy licentious here can entrance find,
No thought voluptuous vitiate the mind.

Virtue! the loveliest child of Nature's care!
With purest bliss here crowns each faithful pair—
No thorn *her* blooming Roses ever know
'Tis Love unhallow'd, feels the pointed woe!
Then hither Swains who own her heav'nly pow'r,
And seek the Goddess in th' Elysian Bow'r.

F. I. C.

MADRAS, 26*th March*, 1808.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, BART.

When the attention of the public is by any circumſtance brought to an individual, the enquiries are natural—Who and what he is? what are his motives—his former purſuits—the manners of his life—his education and diſpoſition? The natural malignity of mankind generally gives an unfavourable anſwer in the firſt inſtance to theſe enquiries; and, if the individual attack any prejudice, whether in church or ſtate, the factions that ſupport them will not fail to call out their envenomed darts, and the beſt actions are perverted by them into the moſt diſtorted appearances. At times, however, truth will prevail; and in ſpite of every effort of malignity and faction, the public will do that juſtice to a character which his conduct deſerves. Such an inſtance was ſeen on the laſt 29th of June, when Sir Francis Burdett was diſplayed to the people of Weſtminſter, as the object of their free choice, and every heart and voice was lifted up at his appearance. Faction had proclaimed him to be an unworthy ſubject, who had loſt all public confidence: the 29th of June contradicted the impudence and wickedneſs of ſuch aſſertions:—Never was a more general avowal of public feeling; and, whatever may be the merits or demerits of Sir Francis Burdett, it cannot be denied, that a greater number of perſons cheered him on his progreſs, and applauded his ſentiments at a public dinner, than has ever accompanied any public character in our memory.

Who then is Sir Francis Burdett, whoſe name is ſo much in every one's mouth? What he is diſtinguiſhed for? Among other things, two may be mentioned:—He is ſuch a character, that a ſecretary of ſtate has iſſued an order that *he ſhall not be admitted into any public priſon*; and the houſe of commons has voted that he ſhall *not be a member of a committee of enquiry into the abuſes of the public expenditure.* Two ſuch compliments imply ſomething extraordinary; for one would have thought by the abuſe thrown out againſt him by the factions, that he ought to be ſent into a priſon, rather than be prevented from going into one; but the fact is, Sir Francis Burdett has inveighed, with equal juſtice and ſeverity, againſt the enormities committed in our priſons, and in the expenditure of the public money; and the factions act therefore wiſely in endeavouring to keep out of his ſight as much as poſſible theſe enormities.

It is curious to obſerve the various artifices, uſed by faction, to deceive the public, and to draw off its attention from the main

point to some inferior object. Does a man of education and study point out what he conceives to be an error in faith and doctrine; instead of examining his assertions, we are told that he is a disappointed man, and not to be listened to. If a man, without education and of coarse manners, utters truths out of the pale of the established church, then we are told, how can such a low fellow pretend to give instruction? In other words, we are resolved to cling in general to our first conceived notions, and *it is the object of the factions to prevent us from being enlighted.* Every thing is to be raked together extraneous from the subject, and every thing is to be done, to prevent us from using the powers of our reason and understanding in discussing the point in question. It is the same in political subjects: if a man is not in the regiment, it is presumed at once, that he is incapable of serving his country; all his motives must be bad; every thing he utters false; and the factions will take good care to distort, as much as they can, every thing he utters.

Never were the factions so completely at a loss in the grand efforts of their policy, as in their attacks upon Sir F. Burdett. Is he a low upstart?—not that we think a man the worse for being a low upstart; and have no objection to the Hardwickes and the Eldons, because a few years ago the head of each family was sweeping the door of their master's house; but birth is frequently made an object of malignity, and in so prominent a character as Sir F. Burdett it would have delighted the factions to throw dirt upon him, on account of his want of ancestry. But no!—Sir Francis Burdett, unfortunately for the factions, traces his birth up to the conquest. Pride of ancestry is, the factions would say, most degrading. Unfortunately again for them, Sir F. Burdett has not one particle of this pride in him. He is affable with all; and no one ever heard him assuming the least on account of his family pretensions; and the school theme is deeply impressed on his mind—

Et genus, et proavos, et quæ non
fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco.

We wish that some of our city gentry could enter into this feeling. Among them the distinctions in the mode of selling their wares, whether by wholesale or retail, whether by means of a shop, or a ware-house, or a counting-house, create such endless divisions of pride, as would astonish the people at the west end of the town, if they could condescend to enter into such minute and trifling differences.

But a man may be rich, and have ſquandered away his fortune; or poor, never having had a fortune. Theſe are grand objects for the factions; and it cannot be denied, that to have had a fortune, and to have ſquandered it away imprudently, is a very ſtrong objection againſt a perſon's being entruſted with the direction of public affairs. Unfortunately in theſe reſpects, the factions are ſadly diſappointed. Sir F. Burdett is in poſſeſſion of an affluent fortune; his perſonal wants are few; he lives within his means, and is thus enabled to gratify his own generous diſpoſition.

Factions, baffled in theſe reſpects, look into the internal management of a man's affairs. His domeſtic arrangements muſt be enquired into, to gratify their revenge. Unfortunately for them they are here baffled: they find Sir F. Burdett to be a good huſband, a good father, a good brother; beloved in the domeſtic circle, and by all who have acceſs to him.

What can the factions then do? Attack him they muſt, and will; and no courteous demeanour, no perſonal appearance, no generoſity of diſpoſition, no excellence of family and fortune, can diſarm them. On a ſudden they change their language:—What a pitty it is, they ſay, that a man of ſuch a family, ſuch a fortune, ſuch elegance of manners, ſuch talents, ſuch rank, ſuch a ſweet temper, ſo calculated to ſhine in the beſt circles, ſhould be thrown away! What a misfortune it is that he ſhould be ſo ill adviſed! We muſt pity, we muſt make allowances for poor Sir Francis Burdett. He has got into bad hands; he is merely the puppet of an old intriguer.

Thus will faction diſtort every thing, do every thing, inſtead of aſking this plain queſtion:—Is it not poſſible that a man of birth, of wealth, of education, may have been led by circumſtances to make peculiar enquiries into the ſtate of the country, and, from thoſe enquiries, aided by the ſoundneſs of his own judgment, to conceive and divulge truths of importance, though they may be extremely unpalatable to the factions; who, however they may hate each other, ſtill hate that man the moſt who goes to the root of the evil, and will not join in the corrupt views of any party? This queſtion we wiſh our readers to anſwer; and to give them an opportunity of inveſtigating it thoroughly, we will give a ſlight ſketch of Sir F. Burdett's life, which contains ſome facts that the public hitherto has not clearly underſtood.

Sir F. Burdett's family, we have obſerved, is of conſiderable antiquity; it has been ſettled in Derbyſhire ſince the conqueſt. To the genealogiſts and hiſtorians of that country we leave the

hiſtory of his anceſtors; ſuffice it for us that he came into the world like other children, had no prodigies that we know of at his birth, paſſed through his infantine years as uſual, and at a proper age was ſent to Weſtminſter ſchool. After the uſual ſchool education, and a year or two ſpent at Oxford, he made the tour of Europe, under the care of Mr. Chevalier, whoſe learned writings on the ſeat of antient Troy have given him a diſtinguiſhed name in the literary world. As he was upon the continent at the beginning of the French revolution, he could not fail of being witneſs to many of the extraordinary ſcenes that accompanied it. In thoſe ſcenes the had no concern; he was merely a ſpectator: and at different courts of Europe, meeting perſons of different ſides, he was the better enabled to appreciate the views and motives of the different factions. On his return to England, he married; and was, in the year 1796, returned for parliament for one of the boroughs belonging to the Duke of Newcaſtle.

The part he took in politics on his coming into the houſe of commons, naturally gave riſe to an enquiry into the manner of his coming into parliament; and when it was found that he was returned for Buroughbridge, in Yorkſhire, under the auſpices of the Duke of Newcaſtle, a complaint was made in certain circles, that he was guilty of improper conduct towards his ſuppoſed patron. Every reader does not know, perhaps, the nature of theſe ſuppoſed improprieties; and he will be ſurpriſed when he does know it, that ſo wicked, ſo baſe, ſo diſhonourable a practice exiſts in this country. By a very great misfortune, many boroughs are now ſo in the hands of private people, they can make them an article of trade, or put in for nothing any member the patron pleaſes. If the patron puts in a member without receiving any emolument, it is underſtood that the member is never to vote againſt his patron. If the borough is ſold at the market price, then the member is not under this obligation. If it is ſold under the market price, the member is held under a tacit kind of bond to the patron of the borough not to vote againſt him except in certain caſes. If the member, who is returned for a borough under theſe conditions, that is, if he obtains the borough for nothing or at an inferior price, and diſagrees with his principal, he is ſaid to act unhandſomely, if he does not reſign his ſeat by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds.

A curious queſtion has thus ariſen in this country:—May a member for a county or a large town act againſt the decided ſenſe of his conſtituents? Yes, ſay the borough-mongering faction; for he is under no bond or tie from them; he is freely elected by

them, and during the time he is in parliament may follow what courſe he pleaſes. May not, then, it is aſked, a member put in by a private borough alſo exerciſe his own diſcretion in his votes? No, ſays the borough-mongering faction: it was expected, when he went into parliament, that he ſhould ſtudy the wiſhes of his principal; and he acts againſt his honour if he goes againſt theſe wiſhes. Thus the members for counties and large towns are free and independent; but the members for ſmall boroughs are to be the livery-ſervants of the proprietors. The languages is ſo common now, that no one is ſurpriſed at it; and theſe impudent borough-mongers have the inſolence to talk of honour in their depraved tranſactions.

Sir Francis Burdett is not in the leaſt affected by the falſe notions entertained by theſe borough-mongers.—He came firſt into parliament, it is true, through one of them; but he was not under the leaſt bond, tacit or implied, to vote with the patron through whoſe intereſt the ſeat was obtained. He went into parliament completely unſhackled; and the Duke of Newcaſtle had nothing more to do with this vote then any other man in the kingdom.

The time when Sir Francis Burdett came into parliament will ever be diſtinguiſhed in the annals of this country. The Pitt and Melville faction had obtained complete aſcendency; they had conquered every thing that was honourable in the kingdom; they were ſupported by *the moſt depraved mejority ever known*. It was ſufficient that a meaſure was brought forward by the miniſter; it was immediately voted, and the few who dared to open their mouths againſt the impudent and inſolent tax-monger, were ſet down immediality as jacobins, or democrats, or traitors to their country. Implicit confidence was the word; and the country now begins to feel the effects of that implicit confidence. Such ignorance of the affairs of Europe, ſuch a profligate waſte of the public money, will make the name of Pitt the ſon as inglorious, as that of Pitt the father will be glorious, to the lateſt poſterity.

Sir Francis Burdett was not daunted by the threats of adminiſtration, nor affected by the verboſity of the bombaſtical miniſter. When it had become, from the effect of the well-known gagging-bills, in which Lord Grenville, now diſcovered by the wigs to be ſo great, and ſo good a patriot, when it had become almoſt obſolete to meet at a public dinner on a political ſubject, Sir F. Burdett took the chair at a more numerous meeting than had been held to that time at the Crown and Anchor. He there was received with the utmoſt applauſe. His perſon, his manners, his language at-

tracted univerſal attention. His ſentiments were plain and undiſguiſed. He declared himſelf a decided enemy to the borough-mongering ſyſtem, and earneſtly attached to a reform in parliament; that the houſe of commons might be brought back to what it ought to be by the conſtitution of the kingdom—a fair repreſentative of the people, and to be kept in honourable dependence on the people, by being only of ſhort duration.

In the houſe of commons he was no leſs ſtrenuous for the rights of the people; and of courſe was reſiſted by the miniſter, and feebly, if at all, ſupported by the Whigs. One ſubject, on which he exerted himſelf to the utmoſt, and which will ever endear him to every impartial man, was his enquiry into the conduct of miniſters towards thoſe perſons who were, to the diſgrace of the country, ſubmitted to their controul by the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act. The atrocity of this conduct was ſo notorious, that every art was uſed to calumniate Sir Francis, and to throw a veil over every part of the proceeding. It was ſaid, that his compaſſion was only for traitors, for ſeamen, whoſe lives were forfeited to their country. The fact is, that his compaſſion was firſt excited for the hardſhips of men untried, torn from their wives and families, and caſt into priſon; and it is now well known that the miniſter who threw theſe men into priſon never meant to bring them to trial, and ſued for a bill of indemnity, which he eaſily obtained from that houſe which, inſtead of a bill of indemnity in his favour, ought to have preſented againſt him a bill of impeachment.

The circumſtances which led Sir F. Burdett to an enquiry into the ſtate of the Bastille, lately erected in this country in Cold Bath Fields, were theſe:—On the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act, a number of perſons were taken up on ſuſpicion, examined before the privy council, and then thrown into this priſon. We call it a priſon, though in fact it was built for a houſe of correction and penitentiary houſe, upon a new principle, which, under proper management, may be made very uſeful in the correction of delinquents. The houſe is divided into a vaſt number of ſmall cells, ſo numerous, that each delinquent may have a cell to himſelf. This doubtleſs is uſeful, even for the ſake of health and cleanlineſs; and beſides it has this advantage, that if a perſon is refractory, and diſturbs the order of the houſe, he may be kept in ſolitary confinement till he has learned better manners. The principle is a good one; but the more excellent the principle is, the more care is neceſſary to prevent its being abuſed; a moſt watchful eye muſt be kept over the jailor and his ſervants, that what was

intended to preſerve good order, and correct immorality, may not be converted by them into engines of ſordid avarice, cruelty, and oppreſſion.

But whatever may be the excellence of the principle, or however well adapted the houſe might be for the impriſonment or correction of delinquents, it cannot be doubted that to take a ſimilar courſe with perſons not found guilty of any crimes, is in the higheſt degree wicked and tyrannical. It was *baſe* in the houſe of commons to ſuffer ſuch an infringement of the rights of an Engliſhman. There were priſons in abundance in London, and why was the uſual mode to be ſet aſide, to gratify the *malice* of a vindictive miniſter. Suffice it, however, that a number of perſons were thrown into this priſon, and were treated as delinquents. With very great difficulty, they made their grievances known to their friends on paper, obtained with the greateſt difficulty, and on which they wrote by means of ſkewers, and tobacco juice, or *blood*, inſtead of ink. Several of theſe letters were brought to a gentleman by a perſon who was collecting ſubſcriptions for the wives and children of the writers of theſe letters, and this gentleman carried them to a large party a few days after, where he met Sir F. Burdett and ſeveral members of both houſes at dinner. Here he ſhewed the letters as he had received them. They made a conſiderable impreſſion on every one, and they produced at the moment an effect very favourable to the families of the diſtreſſed. A ſubſcription was made for them, and the matter might have paſſed off without any further enquiries.

The circumſtance made a deeper impreſſion on the mind of Sir Francis Burdett. A few days after he deſired to ſee theſe letters; he requeſted information relative to the grand nature of the priſon, its origin, and general conduct. He determined to go himſelf, and be an eye-witneſs of the ſtate of the priſon; and to this purpoſe he procured the uſual order of admiſſion for himſelf and a friend or two, for he never went alone; and thus had an opportunity, by three viſits of making his own remarks and inveſtigations. He would have gone a fourth time; but, as impoſture dreads the light, an order was iſſued, that he ſhould not go into that or any other priſon in the kingdom.

His viſits had given him ample information. He found completely verified the complaints that, for want of ink, had been written with blood. He was convinced that a priſon ſo conducted with diſgrace to the country, and determined to bring the whole ſubject before parliament. The reſiſtance he met with is incre-

dible. Englishmen seemed at that time to have *lost their nature:* to be accused of a crime was then equivalent to absolute guilt, and they desired no court of justice—no trial; but called for nothing but punishment. *Base and infamous times!* May they who countenance them, take a lesson from an apostle upon this subject:—When Paul was treated in this manner, he compelled the magistrates of the place to come in person, and to give him satisfaction for the injury they had done him; and only his goodness preserved them from a superior punishment.

It was in vain, for a long time, that Sir Francis endeavoured to call the attention of the house to the state of the prison. The renewal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, gave him an opportunity of stating a fact that could not be denied. He stated it plainly before the house, "that a number of persons were brought up to town from Manchester loaded with irons, and thrown into the house of correction, in rooms unprepared for their reception; and on the next day, when exhausted with fatigue, with hands and legs swollen, and severely galled with the weight and friction of the fetters, they were sent before the privy council, to be examined on charges of which they were ignorant, and, as it has since appeared, completely *innocent*. He asked whether this was a fit and proper treatment for persons apprehended on suspicion only, whose accusers were probably men of doubtful or infamous character? And whether in that situation, they were likely to be possessed of that calm and steady recollection of mind necessary to stand before so august a body as the privy council? Yet, while the Habeas Corpus act was suspended, there was no redress for men, innocent men, however ill they were treated."

Upon this fact Aris the jailor was examined; and he stated "that when these men had arrived at the prison they were all heavily double ironed and *handcuffed together*; that they were all thrown into one room during the first night, without a bed to lie on, or fire to warm them, though the weather was severe, having nothing on which they might repose their weary limbs, but about two ton of oakum." The same jailor was questioned as to his manner of treating the persons committed on suspicion; to which he replied, that from March to June, he treated them in the same manner as those who were actually convicted of felony. The following question was also put to this jailor: "Whether for three days in a week they did not live entirely upon one pound of bread per day, and water only for drink? To which he replied, "yes: the Manchester people lived the same as people under conviction;

namely, meat and broth four days in the week, and bread and water the other three."

The facts now began to make an impression upon people friendly to administration. Something was to be done, and care was to be taken that it should not be done by Sir Francis Burdett. The friends of administration took the opportunity of his absence, and formed a committee to enquire into the state of the prison. This committee would of course view every thing in the most favourable light; they would not notice any thing if they could possibly avoid it. Yet their report was such as completely to verify every word that Sir Francis had advanced upon this subject. They use these words:—"We believe Mr. Aris to be very deficient in point of obedience to those rules which enjoin him to execute the duties of his office, in person, to see every prisoner, and to examine every cell, once at least in each day." In speaking of a certain class of prisoners, they say, "we apprehend that prisoners in this situation have but too well known how to suit their proposals to the wants of the governor; and that in fact he has been sometimes tempted beyond what he has had fortitude to resist." In another place they observe, that the space contained in each of the cells of this prison is certainly not greater than is necessary for the healthful respiration of the *one* person intended to be lodged in it; to lodge *two* persons in this space is to counteract the principle and subvert the intentions of the law." Nevertheless, "it must have happened in the present year that one hundred and forty persons have been so confined, as to sleep and live *two* in a space provided and adapted to *one* person: and that, on an average, thirty persons have always so slept and lived: as there are no more than 248 bedsteads in the prison, the half of these numbers have certainly slept without seperate bedsteads, and most of them probably without seperate bedding. Of six apprentices, we found five who had no other sustenance than bread and water; whilst one, having been further convicted before the court on an aggravated charge of assaulting and wounding a fellow-servant, received the full meat allowance."

On the complaints made by the committee by the prisoners of insufficiency of food, and want of warmth in winter, they say, "we think these complaints were in some cases made on very reasonable grounds." On the general management of the prison they say, "in the course of our examination into the management of this prison, it was impossible not to observe, and highly to blame the irregular facility with which the punishment of refractory be-

haviour has been inflicted. On occaſions of important outrages, indeed, we remark ſome inſtances of reference to the authority of magiſtrates; but we find no traces of any regiſter of puniſhment; nor does it appear that any regard has at any time been paid to thoſe limits, in point of time and circumſtances, which the law ſpecifically directed."—Upon the whole the committee declare, that "in the preſent ſtate of the priſon, we do not heſitate to pronounce it an improper place of confinement for theſe ſeveral deſcriptions of unconvicted perſons; nor indeed, until its diſcipline, regulations, and arrangements ſhall have undergone conſiderable alterations, can we conſider it as much leſs improper for priſoners convicted for miſdemeanours on indictments at common law. So neceſſarily does this concluſion appear to us to follow a view and enquiry into a ſtate and management of this priſon, that we are led to apprehend that thoſe magiſtrates who have acted contrary to it, may have neglected to inſpect, or otherwiſe inform themſelves of the real ſituation, in which priſoners are placed by their commitments."

(*To be concluded.*)

SELIM III. LATE EMPEROR OF THE TURKS.

THE recent revolution in Turkey calls upon us to take the earlieſt opportunity of offering to the public a few ſketches of the character of our late amiable ally Selim, with ſome anecdotes of his reign. This eſſay, although haſtily and irregularly ſketched, affords ample ſubject to excite the commiſeration of every generous mind, for the miſerable fate of this illuſtrious victim to the atrocious policy of contending powers; and cannot fail of impreſſing the deepeſt regret in the minds of our enlightened readers, on reflecting that the meaſures of *our government* have co-operated, with the machinations of the enemy, to bring about a cataſtrophe, which is likely to involve, in its conſequences, the ruin of the deareſt intereſts of our country.

Muſtapha III. father of Selim, made a merit, during his lifetime, of nominating his brother Abdul-Hammid to be his immediate ſucceſſor to the throne, although it had long been an eſtabliſhed rule, that the oldeſt male of the branch of Othman ſhould reign, in preferrence to the ſon of the laſt Sultan, with a view to obviate, as much as poſſible, the diſadvantages of a minor reign.

Abdul-Hammid was therefore invested with the imperial sabre, at the death of Mustapha, in January 1774, taking upon him the name of Achmet IV. but was, notwithstanding, always called by his primitive name. After a reign of fifteen years, Abdul-Hammid deceased of a natural death, in the middle of a war, which the ambitious arrangements between Joseph II. of Austria and Catherine III. of Russia had provoked. Upon which, Selim III. was released from Eski Serai, old palace (where the presumptive heirs and minor branches of the imperial family are kept in honourable confinement), in the full bloom of his life, at the age of 27 or 28: and was invested with the sabre of his ancestors, on the 7th April, 1789.

Endowed with a very prepossessing figure, and lively animated manners, Selim was greeted at his accession by the enthusiastic raptures of his people. But this favourable emotion was soon somewhat damped by the sudden execution of the Terzhanna Emini superintendant of the arsenal, whom he ordered to be beheaded, in his presence, at the arsenal, the day after his uncle's death. The reason of this not being known at the time, it was naturally attributed to capricious cruelty. The justice of the punishment was, however, applauded, as soon as it became known that this man, either by order of, or to ingratiate himself with Abdul-Hammid, had endeavoured to take Selim off by poison, or otherwise to destroy him, in order to secure the immediate succession to the children of Abdul-Hammid, to whom two sons had been born.

Another execution, nearly at the same period, of a Jew, for no other reason, as it was supposed, than for having had *yellow* slippers on when the Sultan met him, impressed on the minds of many that he was of a wantonly cruel disposition. The rumour of his having ordered an Englishman to be beheaded, whom he met near the custom-house, for being dressed in the Turkish dress, spread a consternation in the inhabitants of Constantinople at the ferocity of his temper. But the fact respecting the Englishman was simply as follows:—Selim taking his round, *incognito*, disguised in an Asiatic costume, perceived a person walking arm in arm between two Europeans, in precisely a similar dress to that which himself then had on. This person could not be a Turk, as Turks do not walk with christians in that manner; and a late proclamation having prohibited the use of the Turkish dress to the Europeans, on pain of severe punishment, in consequence of very improper use having been made of the disguise, it was natural for the Sultan to order one of his attendants to inquire into the reason of an

appartition so unexpected. Such investigations are generally very peremptory, and their results very summary in Turkey. The Englishman was, however, accosted in by no means a rude manner. He was asked, who and what he was? How he dared to appear in that dress, in contempt of the Sultan's prohibitation? and, in the same breath, was ordered to be taken before the grand vizer for further examination. The Englishman having about him the firmaun, or passport, for his protection in travelling, and speaking Turkish fluently, craved to be heard on the spot; and soon satisfied his examiner, that the reason of his assuming that dress, was to facilitate his late journies in Asia Minor, where the European apparel would have exposed him to many inconveniences and insults; and that, since his return, he only waited till his hair should have grown long enough to resume his usual dress. This was fully corroborated by the Janissary attending the Englishman, and the custom-house officers: at this, the Sultan's attendant left him, surrounded by hundreds of guards, to report to his master, and returning in one minute, released him from further restraint, bidding him to go home, and change his dress; adding, in a flattering manner, that he was glad the Englishman had been able to explain away so suspicious a circumstance, which might have been attended with consequences, which both the Sultan and himself would have regretted. The moment the Englishman was accosted, many bye-standers, anticipating what their fears made them expect, ran towards the European quarters, and other parts of the town, declaring that they had actually seen his head struck off by the executioner, who always accompanies the Grand Signior in his *incognito* excursions. Nor was the real fact ever universally known. The case is involved in much uncertainty or mystery; but if his execution ever did take place, there is every reason to presume, from the character of humanity which Selim has ever since maintained, that there must have been some very strong, though latent, reason for the act.

Selim, as is customary for every male child in Turkey, let his birth be what it may, was educated to a trade. His genius for drawing inclined him to choose that of a muslin or calico-printer, forming designs of flowers, and engraving the wooden blocks for printing. He also early shewed a happy turn for music and poetry, by some pretty songs and original airs which he has composed. When he came to the throne, he greatly encouraged music, and often had European musicians to play before him, on instruments unusual to the Turks.

A chasteness and delicacy of taste for works of art, distinguished Selim from his predecessors, and from orientals in general. By rewarding, in the most liberal manner, such as excelled in any ingenious workmanship in gold, silver, precious stones, enamelled work, clock-work, fire-arms, and other productions of ingenuity, a greater progress has been made by the artists in Turkey in these branches during his single reign, than during the reigns of all his predecessors. Nor was Selim's taste confined to the ornamental productions of the arts. The improvements in the gun-manufactories, cannon-founderies, powder-mills, paper-mills, the erection of many elegant and extensive barracks for the artillery and other corps, and various other public establishments; but above all, the vast improvements which have been made in the arsenal, and in naval architecture, within the last twelve years, under the fostering genius of Selim testify that he possessed a spirit for the advancement of the more useful arts in his country, which has seldom been surpassed by any monarch of any nation.

The native energy of Selim's mind, soon disentagled him from the shackles, which the cramping precepts of the seraglio, and the *fanatical* tenets of Mahometanism had thrown over his understanding during his confinement. So far from contemning the superiority of Europeans in arts and sciences, he evinced an ardent desire to improve his countrymen, by the example and instruction of Europeans of every nation, whom he liberally encouraged to come into his service. Nor must it be omitted, that a decided preferrence was always offered to Englishmen: but the wicked selfishness of some of our agents, whose duty it was to encourage a partiality so beneficial to our national interest, joined to the want of a certain amenity of manners in some of the few adventurers who came to Constantinople to be employed, discouraged this predilection in our favour, and forced that preference to be transferred to our rivals and enemies, who, wisely appreciating what our impious policy spurned from us, have raised an ascendancy upon it, which has placed the fate of the empire at their disposal, and which threatens the speedy destruction of all our influence.

The encouragement given by Selim, since his accession, for the re-establishment of the press, by which the study of arts and sciences has been more generally spreading in Turkey; the gracious manner with which he received a copy of the " *Tableau general de l' Empire Ottoman*, accompanied with a large painting, containing, in genealogical order, the portraits of all the Ottoman Sultans (in

contempt of the abhorrence in which the fanatical Mussulmen holds pictures,) presented by the Chev. D'Ohson, are strong proofs of the superiority of his mind over the early impressions of education and national prejudices. And the organization of the Nizami Dzedid, a new system of tactics & finance, in imitation of European nations, notwithstanding the outrageous and alarming oppositions that have several times been raised against it by the Janissaries, forcibly exemplify the depth of his understanding, and energy of his character, in the choice and execution of great measures for the renovation of the powers of his empire.

Immediately on coming to the throne, Selim declared an ardent inclination to follow the examples of the warlike princes of his race, and to take the command of his armies in person, which were struggling with various success against the united powers of Austria and Russia. Nor did the superior tactics and skill of his enemies make him shrink from his purpose: strong opposition was, however, made, by every species of intrigue, against this resolution, by the Ulema, and the authorities which had been organized by his late predecessors. For a considerable time they were not able to move him. The *Validè Sultana, sultana mother*, and many of his confidential favourites, being persuaded, by certain reasons, of the danger and impolicy of his absenting himself from his capital so soon after his accession, undertook and succeeded to prevail upon him to delay the execution of his intentions; and the variety of objects of a public nature which were planned, diverted him altogether from his martial purpose.

The mildness and benignity of his manners in private, secured the attachment of those who were placed about him, by sentiments of affection for his person, rather than that awe which eastern monarchs generally aspire at. He was himself at once ardent and steady in his affection for those who had merited his particular regard. His tender attachment to his mother and sisters, was an example of that exalted sentiment of human nature. He never failed to raise those whom he honoured with his esteem, to stations of high power, or important influence. Nor did this appear the effect of mere capricious partiality. The genius and abilities which many of his favourites have shewn, in the discharge of their offices, bear testimony to his discernment of real merit. Witness his first favourite, Kutchuk-Hussein; who, from one of the hazeda, or gentlemen of the imperial household, he created capudan pacha, lord high admiral, and gave him the sultana, his cousin, with a large dowry, in marriage. We must refrain, through

motives of prudence, from publishing, for the present, many other instances, whom we hope are still living, of the soundness of Selim's judgment in the choice of his favourites.

Selim's munificence was limited only by his means, which, although considerable, were far inadequate to satisfy his generous propensities. He often rewarded the services of Europeans with his own hands. He was sometimes puzzled to find out novel and pleasing ways to testify his obligations to those who rendered him particular services. The gallant Nelson had been presented with an imperial egret, and other tokens of acknowledment for the signal defeat of the French fleet at Aboukir. That immortal admiral, soon after, took two French frigates, in which he found many Turks lately made prisoners; these he treated as became himself, and sent them in a handsome manner to Constantinople. Selim was at a loss how to testify his gratitude; and, at the suggestion of Mr Spencer Smith, at that time our minister at the Porte, he instituted the Order of the Crescent: which is a brilliant crescent set in relief, in a medal, the ground of which is red enamel, the colour of the Turkish flag. Nelson was the first invested with it in the summer of 1799. This order was afterwards, by certain *insidious suggestions*, divided into classes; a medal of the second class was attempted to be imposed on *Sir Sidney Smith* by the same *suggestions*; which attempt, of course, he treated with the scorn it deserved. It has since been shamefully prostituted by pitiful intrigues.

Selim was not satisfied that he had done enough for the English, and ordered the house and ground where the English embassy had long resided, to be furnished at a liberal price, and presented them to the British nation, with a handsome sum for building a new house. This was an act of personal feeling towards our country, and could not be placed to the account of remuneration of services. Did it therefore become the dignity of Great Britain to accept of it without offering a retaliation, which might have been made at a trifling expence, by appropriating some neat house, inclosed in a garden, for the residence of the representatives of the Porte at our court?—Neither the purport nor limits of these pages will allow us to record the many instances in which Selim has evinced his partiality and affection for the British, we shall soon have reason to appreciate their value by retrospective contemplation, in the contrast we are likely henceforth to experience.

The qualities above described could not fail of attaching the people to Selim by the most flattering sentiments of affection, as

well as respect. But human happiness is seldom unalloyed with a portion of misery. Selim's reign was often disturbed with the dissatisfaction and tumult which the janissaries and ill disposed persons raised, in opposition to the establishment of the new system of tactics and finance; this was fomented by suspicions insidiously rumoured that he was influenced by his mother, the *Validè Sultana*, to favor too much his christian subjects. She was suspected of being herself a christian at heart, as she was a native of Georgia, and of christian parents, But the greatest cause of discontent to the people, and anxiety to himself arose from his not having children. The attrocious attempt to destroy him, which we have mentioned, although it did not succeed in its full intent, had yet produced an effect destructive of all hopes of his ever having issue. The danger which the failure of male issue in the Ottoman branch would expose the empire to, in the election of a successor to the throne from the khans of Crim Tartary, who are of the *Jenghisian* branch of the *Ogusian tribe* and the collateral heirs, was repeatedly urged as a good reason for setting Selim aside, and for putting his cousin on the throne, that he might get issue, to secure the succession to the race of Othman; the laws of the empire not permitting the presumptive heirs to have children ere their accession to the throne. Evil designing factions have ever made this the ground-work of their machinations against Selim.

And Bonaparte, finding that, notwithstanding *the unprovoked aggression perpetrated by England against Turkey*, Selim still continued averse to become an active tool of his hatred to England, availed himself of this greatest misfortune of that prince, as well as of the incorrigible imbecility of the agents of the powers opposed to France and through its merciless intrigues, deprived Selim at once of power and life.*

Mustapha IV. the son of Abdull Hammid, Selim's cousin, now on the Ottoman throne, is about 28 years of age, and is said to be a very fine young man. He has only one brother, some years younger, named *Mahmoud*.

The state of the Ottoman empire at this crisis, presents a most momentous object, which we cannot help contemplating with awful silence.

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* Recent accounts in the German papers would lead us to believe, as we hope, that his life has been spared.

EDIT.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL VIEW OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LONDON, WITH NOTES, &c.

In taking a philoſophical, and, at the ſame time, a comparative, view of the cauſes that have contributed to render the metropolis of England, in points of extenſion and population, the metropolis of Europe; we muſt, in the cruelty exerciſed by the *Duke of Alva* in the Netherlands, contemplate one of them.*

The ſacking of ANTWERP was an event, from the record of which the human mind recoils with horror and indignation; yet it was an event that, while it depopulated the fineſt city in BRABANT,

* Guicciardin, who died 1540, has, in his Hiſtory to the Netherlands, given a ſummary view of the commerce of *Antwerp*; which, though brief, conſidering the magnitude of the ſubject, is much too long to quote; perhaps our extraction of what may be termed his *ſumming up* may be ſufficient for our preſent purpoſe, which is to give a general idea of the opulence of our ill-fated rival. "The port of Armuyden, on the iſland of Walcheren, was" (in the days of our hiſtorian) "the place of rendezvous for the ſhipping of ANTWERP, where" (ſays he) "there have been often ſeen 500 large ſhips together, bound to or returning from diſtant parts of the world." He adds, "that it was uſual for 500 ſhips to come and go in one day, and 400 to come up the Scheldt in one tide; that 10,000 carts were conſtantly employed in carrying merchandize to and from the neighbouring countries, beſides many hundred of waggons daily coming and going with paſſengers, and 500 coaches uſed by people of diſtinction; that in *Antwerp* there are 169 bakers, 78 butchers, † 92 fiſhmongers, 110 barbers and ſurgeons, 594 tailors, 124

† It has been ſuggeſted, & indeed with ſome appearance of reaſon, that the number of bakers & butchers is too ſmall for a city that receives 400 ſhips in a tide; by the ſame rule we might obſerve, that the number of *maſter* tailors ſeems too large; but with reſpect to both the hiſtorian was probably correct. If we could aſcertain the number of bakers and butchers in London at any given period of the ſixteenth century, it would, perhaps, appears as diſproportionate to the population, for this reaſon: the eſtimate would be taken from thoſe that had fixed reſidences within the walls of the city, and all thoſe of both trades who frequented the markets or had ſtalls in the ſuburbs would be left out of the calculation, becauſe theſe, who were only, perhaps, occaſional or hebdomadal viſitors, were termed *foreigners*, and, from underſelling the citizens, were continual objects of their jealouſy, and of civic reſtrictions. It was no doubt the ſame in Antwerp, which being the port of the moſt plentiful country in Europe, unqueſtionably attracted to her markets all the dealers in the firſt neceſſaries of life from the ſurrounding villages, and conſequently received her proviſions from the bakers and butchers ſituated in her vicinity, as well as from thoſe abſolutely reſident. With reſpect to tailors, probably the reverſe of this practice operated, and the faſhions of a city as much famed for elegance as commerce might be in requeſt by the opulent of Flanders and Brabant. This was at one period the caſe in LONDON, where the *tailors* were a great company when the *bakers* and *butchers* were comparatively ſmall.

was not only highly advantageous to AMSTERDAM, whither the refugees who fled with their riches transferred also their arts, industry, and spirit of mercantile adventure, but to LONDON, who, in the fall of her opulent rival, would probably have rejoiced, had not the generosity of her sons risen superior to selfish considerations, and induced them to receive the distressed Burghers with open arms, at the same time that their abhorrence of the Spanish system of barbarity operated upon their minds, and stimulated them with a zeal and alacrity not very frequently to be paralleled in history, to offer, both with their purses and persons, the means to avange their wrongs.

The fall of ANTWERP contributed, with other circumstances which we have before noted, to the rise of LONDON, in almost the same degree that the decline of VENICE, which, 517 years ago, was a great and flourishing city, had affected ANTWERP; or as removal of ORIENTAL commerce from its emporium, ALEXANDRIA, had been the precursor of Italian opulence.

In revolving upon the causes from which cities have derived their wealth, and its concomitants, splendor and extension, we find them to be two: the first, from their being the residence of arbitrary monarchs, and consequently of courts composed of nobles, guards, &c. who, by circulating the revenues derived from landed estates, may produce luxury and magnificence without much export trade. This leaving the cities of the ancient world out of the question, was from the middle ages, the case with PARIS under the old government, and is to this hour to be observed with respect to PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE, ISPAHAN, &c.—The second cause of the greatness of cities is commerce. Both of these, in the reign of Elizabeth,

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goldsmiths (besides a great number of lapidaries and jewellers), 300 master painters, gravers, and carvers, mercers (*i. e.* retailers and pedlers), &c. without number; that the city contains 13,500 houses; that lodgings are so extravagantly dear, as (except Lisbon) to surpass any city of Europe; insomuch, that a set of lodgings with a hall and garrets do not let for less then 200 crowns yearly, and the greater lodgings and smaller houses usually at 500 crowns and upwards: lastly, that by the great concourse of strangers at Antwerp, advice of all that passes in every other part of the world is brought thither." If we consider how money has decreased in value since the early part of the sixteenth century, the prices of houses and lodgings at Antwerp must astonish us: much as rents have within these last ten years risen in this metropolis, they bear no proportion to those of that city two centuries and a half ago; and if we compare them with those of London at that period, the difference is, upon an average, more than twelve to one. Whether there was that disproportion in the commerce of the two cities we do not pretend to conjecture:

formed in England a happy combination, and began to operate to that extension of the metropolis, which, as we have observed, fostered and encouraged by the union of the two crowns, the union of the two kingdoms, and, lastly, the union with Ireland, has formed so regular and long continued a system of improvement, that it is impossible to foresee, or even to conjucture, were extention is likely to stop.

Respecting the comparative greatness of cities, *Giovanni Botero*, an eminent Italian author, who, about A. D. 1590, wrote a small treatise on the subject, states, that "PARIS is the largest motropolis in Christendom, containing about 450,000 people." He says, LONDON, NAPLES, LISBON, PRAGUE, MILAN, and GAUNT, have each of them, more or less, 160,000 inhabitants. "But Lisbon is indeed somewhat larger than the rest, by means of the commerce of ETHIOP" (Africa), "INDIA, and BRAZIL, as is LONDON by means of the wars and troubles in the Low Countries."* When Camden published his last edition of that

* Botero, still speaking of causes of the greatness of cities, observes, that it is not one particular advantage that will alone produce such greatness, but that many must concur. The first he states to be ornaments, by which he means architectural magnificence displayed in sumptuous buildings; the second, statues, &c. such as those so truly grand and elegant in Rome and Venice. He then proceeds to "easiness of access and carriage, and fruitfulness of the neighbouring soil. Thus Piedmont hath plenty of corn, cattle, wines, and excellent fruits, yet hath not one great city; and the like in England, London excepted; for although it abounds in plenty of all good things,† yet there is not another city in it that deserves to be called great; as may also be said of France, Paris excepted." The Italian author is certainly incorrect with respect to England; for York, Bristol, Norwich, Exe-

† It is a curious speculation to trace the adoption of a variety of articles and things for trade, provision, or pleasure, that, during the course of the sixteenth century, were brought into the country, and have long been *naturalized*. *Saffron* was first brought into *England* by a pilgrim; *woad* originally from *Thoulouse* in *Languedoc*, (though this was surely know to the ancient Britons); the *damask rose* was introduced by Dr. *Linacre*, physician to HENRY the VIIth; *Turkey fowls* about the year 1522; the *artichoke* in the reign of HENRY the VIIIth; and of later times, the *musk rose*, and several sorts of plumbs, by Lord CROMWELL out of *Italy*; the *apricot* by King HENRY the VIIIth's French gardener (*peaches* and *nectarines* were brought from *France* at a subsequent period). About the year 1574 were brought to *England*, from *Vienna*, in *Austria*, divers kinds of flowers called *tulipes*, and those and others procured there a little before from Constantinople. And it is said, that since we traded to *Zante*, the plant that beareth the *coren* (currant) is also brought into this realm; and although it brings not fruit to perfection, yet it may serve for pleasure and for use. Archbishop *Grindal* brought the *tamarish plant* from *Germany*.—In fact, from the labours of our ancestors, we may be really, as well as metaphorically, said to enjoy the produce of the world.

most valuable work, entitled BRITANNIA (1607), he states LONDON, or rather the suburbs of LONDON, from their connexion with WESTMINSTER, to be in a very improving state: and the learned Bishop GIBSON observes, that "in his days (1695) its further advancement had been so very great, that (as the ingenious Sir *William Petty* had probably computed it from the number of burials and houses in each city) London, in the year 1683, or thereabout, was as big as *Paris* and *Rouen* (the two best cities of the French monarchy) put together, and that now (above seven parts of it having been built since the great fire, and the number of inhabitants increased near one half, the total amounting to near 700,000,) it is become equal to *Paris* and *Rome* put together."*

Of the improvement of the city under the immediate inspection of the chief magistrates, we cannot, from the time of SIR THOMAS ROWE, Mayor 1568, to the time of the fire of London, find any particular notices; although during the course of very near a century they unquestionably exerted their utmost powers, and used their utmost influence, to promote a work so beneficial, and which preceding dilapidations and commercial opulence had rendered so absolutely necessary;† it will therefore be proper shortly to ob-

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ter, Ipswich, Newcastle, Hull, &c. were then places of very considerable commercial importance: they were all represented in the company called "*The Merchant Adventurers.*"

* Perhaps the medium that *Swift* proposed, and indeed jocularly applied to the calculation of existing authors, who,

"As number'd by their *pecks of coals*,
"Amount to *eighty thousand* souls,"

might, with good effect, be *seriously* made to assist in the calculation of the number of inhabitants, their periodical increase, and the consequent increase of the metropolis. *Sir William Petty*, in his Political Arithmetic, states, that with respect to housing, the streets shew it to be double the value of what it was forty years before; that is, from 1636 to 1676. With respect to *coals*, he says, that "the shipping of Newcastle is now about 80,000 tons, and could not then be above a quarter of that quantity: first, because London is doubled in people; secondly, because the use of *coals* is at least doubled, they being heretofore seldom used in chambers as they now are, nor were so many bricks burned with them as of late, nor did the country on both sides the Thames make use of them as now." However accurate Sir William Petty may be in general, it is well known that brickmaking increases but very little consumption of coals, as the kilns are now only supplied with those that are sifted from the ashes. Upon the comparative quantities of coals used at different periods, we shall have some observations to make in a subsequent chapter.

† It will also be proper to remark, that although the mayors do not appear as the promoters of any very great or magnificent works for the improvement of the

ſerve, whether any, and what, new religious and charitable edifices were built upon the ruins of the old, and what was the ſtate

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city during the period above mentioned, yet in liberality and charity they ſeem to have gone hand in hand with their opulent fellow-citizens. *Sir Thomas Rowe*, whoſe will and funeral directions we mentioned in this Magazine,* left a great number of charitable legacies. He died in 1570.

1570, *Margaret Dan*, widow of —— *Dan*, late one of the Sheriffs of London, left more than 2000l. to be applied to benevolent purpoſes.

1577, Dame *Margaret Ramſay*, being ſeiſed of lands in fee ſimple of her inheritance to the value of 243l. gave the ſame to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, as appears by monuments erected there.

Ambroſe Nicholas, Salter, *Mayor* 1576, founded twelve alms-houſes in Monkſwellſtreet, *Cripplegate*.

Among the benefactors to the metropolis muſt be recorded the name of "*Wm. Lamb*, Eſq." (ſometime a gentleman of the chapel to Henry the VIIIth, and in great favour with him,) "a free brother of the company of *Clothworkers*, and a kind and loving citizen." That *Lamb* had the good fortune to be one of thoſe who (from his ſkill in muſic) had the happineſs to enjoy the *continued* favour of the moſt capricious monarch in Chriſtendom, is certain; nor is it improbable that in the *ſcramble* for grants which followed the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, he might obtain ſome; they were given to worſe perſons, and applied to worſe purpoſes.† It is certain that the affluence of *Lamb* was much greater than could have been derived from his profeſſion of a *choriſter*, or the penſion upon which he retired at the death of the monarch whom he had ſerved; for this amounted to no more than *7d. ob. per diem*. However, from whatſoever ſource he derived his wealth, whether from matrimony (for it is ſaid he married three well-jointed widows), or from grants, he employed it to purpoſes of benevolence, and conſequently to the advantage of the public. But of all his foundations and bequeſts, none has ſo fully tended to keep alive his remembrance as his conduit north of Holborn, and that at Holborn-bridge. Of the former of theſe Stow thus ſpeaks: —"Neere unto Holborne he founded a conduit and ſtandard, with a cocke at Holborne-bridge to convey thence the waſte. Theſe were begun 26th March, 1577, and water carried along in pipes of lead more than 2,000 yards, all at his own coſt and charges, amounting to the ſum of fifteen hundred pounds, and the work fully finiſhed 24th Auguſt the ſame year."

The other conduit, which we can remember, was in a kind of arched vault under the ſtreet, to which the deſcent was by a flight of a great number of ſteps. It is thus deſcribed:—"Lamb's Conduit, at the north end of Red-lion-ſtreet, near the fields, affords plenty of water clear as cryſtal, which is chiefly uſed for drinking. It belongs to St. Sepulchre's pariſh, the fountain-head being

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* European Magazine, Vol. LI. p. 211.

† Sanders, a Roman Catholic writer, ſays, that *Henry the VIIIth*, when ancient and diſeaſed, choleric and curious in trifles, was wont to reward ſuch as ordered his ſcreen or chair at a convenient diſtance from the fire, with the *church* of ſome *abbey*, or the *lead* of ſome *church*. But ſetting aſide this ſeeming ſlander, it is confidently aſſerted by Fuller, in his Church Hiſtory, book vi. p. 377, that he gave a religious houſe of ſome value to Miſtreſs ———— for preſenting him a diſh of *puddings* that pleaſed his palate. Another anecdote of the ſame nature may be ſeen in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. 1. p. 359.

of thoſe that remained antecedent to the great rebellion and the general conflagration.

The ſmall pariſh-church of *St. Trinity*, Minories, is one of thoſe that aroſe after the Reformation, being founded for the uſe of thoſe that dwelt within the precinct of the diſſolved monaſtery of St.

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under a ſtone marked S. S. P. in the vacant ground a little eaſt of *Ormond-ſtreet*, whence the water comes in a drain to this conduit; and it runs thence in lead pipes to the Conduit on Snow-hill, which has the figure of a Lamb upon it, denoting that this water comes from Lamb's Conduit." He gave to one hundred and twenty poor women, ſuch as were willing to take pains, pails, therewith to carry and ſerve water.*

Sir *Thomas Offley*, Merchant Tailor, *Mayor*, who died 1580, gave half his goods and 200l. to be deducted out of the other half, to be beſtowed in deeds of charity.

1581, Sir *James Harvey*, Mayor, was employed in a taſk which has foiled the exertions of every other civic or county magiſtrate, namely, in repreſſing the frauds that exiſted in conſequence of ſhort weights and meaſures; but it appears without effect: the abuſes then complained of ſtill exiſt in a tenfold degree, and ever will exiſt, except the magiſtrates are endued with ſtronger powers to repreſs them.

Sir *Thomas Blanke*, Mayor 1582, obtained the appellation of *the good Knight*, for his exertions and diligence during the time of a grievous peſtilence.

At the period that we have noted, the charitable bequeſts, benevolences, and buildings for the relief of the ſick and the reception of the poor, were ſo numerous, that it is impoſſible within any reaſonable compaſs to ſtate them; which is indeed the leſs neceſſary, as they are all recorded, though, the ſearch after them (we mean after the *records* of them, for the charities have in many inſtances vaniſhed, and in ſome been applied to other purpoſes) would be attended both with labour and difficulty. Reflecting upon the ſubject, it appears as if the opulent of thoſe times, by their liberality, ſeemed to wiſh to return to the indigent all the advantages which they were ſuppoſed to have loſt by the fall of the *monaſteries*, &c. but in this inſtance they did more: for though, by an extended commerce and increaſed population, poor rates became neceſſary, which they would have been under any ſyſtem that had the ſame ſtimulations, yet from individual hoſpitality, *almſhouſes*, and *workhouſes*, they obtained relief much more certain and permanent than from the eleemoſynary donations at the *abbey gates*, or the occaſional reſources of the *lazarhouſes* and *ſpitals*. Every ſyſtem has its uſes and abuſes. The code of poor laws was in its original outlines excellent; but how thoſe outlines have in modern times been *filled up*, how deeply they are at preſent *ſhaded*, it is not neceſſary here to enquire.

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* Lamb alſo founded and built a chapel at the north-weſt corner of Monkſwell-ſtreet, wherein the Worſhipful Company of Cloth-workers have four ſermons preached to them on the four principal feſtivals in the year, which they attend in their gowns and hoods. After the ſermon, in purſuance of the will of Lamb, they diſpenſe to twelve men and as many women 12d. each, and at Michaelmas they give to each of the latter a frieze gown, a *lockram ſhift*, and a good pair of winter ſhoes fit for their wearing. Theſe are but a very ſmall part of the charitable foundations and bequeſts of the above-named William Lamb.

Trinity. This was alſo one of the few edifices of this kind that eſcaped the rage of the fire of London; but being very old, was in 1706 taken down, and rebuilt at the charge of 700l.

ST. JAMES'S, Duke's place, was raiſed out of the ruins of the priory of the Holy Trinity, in the reign of James the Iſt, as is ſignified by an inſcription *eternizing* the memory of the Right Hon. Sir EDWARD BARKHAM, Lord Mayor of London, the religious Mr. GEORGE WHITMORE, and Mr. NICHOLAS RAYNTON, Sheriffs, the Aldermen, &c.

The church of ST. MARTIN OUTWICH was rebuilt after the Reformation, upon the ſite of an ancient fabric, of which ſome record has been traced by the indefatigable STOW as far back as the year 1385. This was alſo one of the churches that eſcaped the fire of London.

As did likewiſe the church of ST. BOTOLPH, Alderſgate; of which the ſteeple and greater part were rebuilt after the Reformation, upon the ſite of the houſe and church belonging to the *guild* or *fraternity* of the *Holy Trinity*. The meſſuage was called *Trinity Hall*: it had eight tenements ſurrounding it; which coming into the hands of King EDWARD the VIth, he granted the whole to WILLIAM HARRIS, *alias* SOMERS.

Near this church ran part of the wall of the precinct of ST. MARTIN LE GRAND, which, though encloſed, and having four gates that were locked and barred at the tolling of the curfew every evening, was called *a liberty*: one of theſe opened near to Alderſgate ſtreet. The college of St. Martin claimed the privileges of *ſanctuary*, which were legally decreed to it in the nineteenth year of the reign of Henry the VIth, in the caſe of five ſoldiers who had reſcued a priſoner out of lawful cuſtody, and brought him to the weſt door of the church, as to a place of ſafety; in conſequence of which, the Sheriffs entered the church, took the ſaid five men, had them chained by their necks, and conveyed to Newgate. Theſe men, after a long debate before the King and Privy Council in his Chancery, were ordered to be reſtored to ST. MARTIN'S, there to abide *freely*, as the ſanctuary of which they had availed themſelves was conſidered *inviolable*.

Upon the privileges of this ſanctuary, we wiſh a little to obſerve, for two reaſons: firſt, becauſe they afford us ſome curious examples of ancient *police*; and, ſecondly, becauſe the attraction of ſuch a place in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral of St Paul will aſſiſt us in our remarks upon the ſtate of that church in the centuries ſubſequent to the Reformation, by diſplaying the *magnet*

that attracted to that part of the metropolis the idle and the dissolute.

How such an *imperium in imperio* could have arisen in the midst of a city whose *Custodes*, Mayors, &c. were so jealous of their rights, and, we may add, so careful of the morals of the people, as those of London undoubtedly were, is not now easy to be traced. In very ancient times, it appears that the civic magistrates, i. e. *the Barons*, had all the Saxon indulgences of *Sak*, *Sok*, *Tol*, &c. &c. and that they had, in ages long before the Abbey was erected, a jurisdiction equivalent to that which was from its foundation, and is still, subject to certain modifications, exercised by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. But how long they *slept* upon this right, or how it was lost after the privileges had been so amply, and indeed curiously, enumerated in the charter of William *the Conqueror* (for so he terms himself) does not appear.

That the power of protection claimed, and exercised, in St. Martin's was, like that of the *cities of refuge* under the Mosaical dispensation, not only extended to crimes amounting to manslaughter, but, like some of the *Asyla* of the Heathen world, to those of a much higher nature; and that consequently it became inimical to every system of order and civil polity, will be sufficiently obvious from an inspection of the few notices * which we have quoted

* That every erraunt and open theafe, murderer, robber, and felon, repairing to the said sanctuary, to the intent that he shall not, under colour thereof, intend to do further mischief, find sufficient surete to be made unto the King, as well by his own obligation as the obligations of others, of his good bearing for the time of his abode within the said sanctuary, and for a quarter of a yeere after his departing out of the same, forseene alway that if the said fugitive will depart out of the said sanctuary, he may so doe when he will.

By the seventh article we learn what kind of crimes, besides those capital ones already mentioned, were current at that time.

Item, That subtle pickers of locks, counterfeitours of keys, contrivers of seals, forgers of false evidences, workers of counterfeit chaines, beeds, brouches, rings, ouches, † cups, spoons silvered and plates of copper gilt uttered for gold, unto the common hurt of the people, be not suffered in the said sanctuary. And if any, being within the said sanctuary, be holden suspect of the things above mentioned, let him be committed toward until he find sufficient surety, as in the former article.

Item, That common putuers, strumpets, ‡ and bawdes be not suspected in the said

† *Brooches* and *owches* are mentioned by Falstaff, in the Second Part of Henry the IVth, in a passage which, we agree with Dr. Johnson, deserves not a laborious research.

‡ In MASSINGER'S Comedy, THE CITY MADAM, *Goldwire* says to *Shavem*, who seems to have been of that order of females.

"The *Exchange* shall court thy custom,
And thou shalt forget
There e'er was a *St. Martin's*."

in the note: yet it must be observed, that our privileges extended further than even the *Grecian*, for with respect to most notorious criminals, their *asylum* sometimes, instead of being a protection, increased the punishment; of which there are instances mentioned by the *Scholiast* of *Euripides*, also in *Plautus* in several places, and by other poets; though, as it was sacrilege to take suppliants out of the sanctuary, the method was to force them by fire, &c. to leave it.

Before the ancient church of *St. Martin le Grand* there was a *Solar*, that is a large and airy room, or chamber, somewhat like the galleries in some great houses, and still more like those kind of rooms which were formerly deemed appendages absolutely necessary to TAVERNS and TIPPLING-HOUSES, being places of entertainment and pleasure where the company sat, and while they enjoyed the rays of the sun, if the *Solar* was in the front of the house, they used to chat with the passengers, and most probably to entice many to share their potations, to the great benefit of the host.* The *Solar* at St. Martin's was, as has been hinted, toward the street, and had a *jetty* extending so far outward, that it, or more probably the company that used, both during and after divine service, to stop in it, annoyed the people passing along. However this might be, the *jetty* had the discredit of the annoyance, and was in consequence presented an inquisition held in times so remote as the

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sanctuary. And if they claim its tuition, that they bee set to ward in open day times, 'till *shame* cause them to depart or to amend their vicious living.

There are other articles against the players at unleeful and reprovable games, such as hazard, dice, the *Guek*, the *Kayelles*, † the *Cloysh*, † &c. and also against the violation of Sunday by artificers (as well barbours as others) residing within the said sanctuary; and it is curious to observe, that although the Dean of Westminster claimed and exercised a separate jurisdiction, these are ordered to be punished according to the ordinances of the city.

* In the ancient view of Cheapside, many *Solars* may still be observed; and there are some traces of those that were situated toward the gardens, we think, still to be found in the very few taverns that now remain which exhibit any marks of the original plans of those convivial mansions. *Solars*, though now out of fashion, are still recognized in *leases*, where their appellation, disencumbered of the *sense* that was formerly annexed to it, still appears as one of the tautological ornaments with which those ingenious instruments abound, there it is still retained and frequently repeated; for it would be *legally a crime* to lose so important a word. However, from this it may be gathered, that those kind of rooms were not in the old city peculiar to taverns, but common to all houses that had *cellars*, which, either antecedently or subsequently, are generally connected with them.

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† *Cayls* and *Cloysh* are two games, among many others, delared unlawful by the statute 33 *Hen.* VIII. ch. 9.

reign of Edward the IId. in these words:—"That the Dean and Canons of *St. Martin's the Great* held a certain Solar against the said church, containing in length 29 feet and in breadth 11 feet; *Cujus Gettificium est nimis bassum de tribus pedibus*;" i. e. whose jetty was too low by three feet. This nuisance, for such it was deemed by the Annoyance Jury, the Dean and Cannons agreed to abate, remove, and take away.*

We have arrived at a fabric, the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; which having been, with respect to its foundation, and its most ancient state, already noticed in a former part of this work, we shall now consider its situation subsequent to the Reform ation.

The different accidents by which this cathedral, venerable for its antiquity, still more venerable for its being the metropolitan centre of piety, suffered, have been frequently the subjects of astonishment and lamentation; therefore we shall only advert to the last, before its final destruction by the great and general conflagration.

In 1561, the august and highly elevated spire of the church was totally burnt by lightning; or, as is most probable, in consequence of the carelessness of a workman.‡

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* This is another elegant instance of a *Pleonasm*, a figure of rhetoric which, we find, was an ancient embellishment to legal language.

‡ Dr, Heylin states, that a plumber, many years afterward, acknowledged, when on his death-bed, that he had occasioned the fire, by having left a pan of coals within the spire when he went to dinner: which of course, agitated by the wind, communicated to the timber, and produced the ensuing devastation. The people gazed and lamented, while the flames descended gradually, enveloped the whole spire in a whirling blaze, which pervaded the interior wood, and only languished, and at length subsided, from the want of combustible materials. It is extrordinary, that accidents of the same nature, and most probably proceeding from the same cause, should happen at distant periods, to the two principal churches in the metropolis. On the 9th of July 1803, the plumbers employed to repair the roof of Westminster Abbey, when they went to dinner, left their grate of coals so incautiously, that the fire communicated to the rafters, and thence to the principal timbers, which, perfectly dry, and probably rendered porous by age, soon bust out into a considerable conflagration. At this terrific scene, which for some time threatened destruction to this ancient, august, and venerable pile, we were present in its interior; and perhaps there have been none that, for a period of several hours, ever excited greater anxiety, none that have presented a more dreadful spectacle. The large beams and smaller pieces of blazing timber fell from the roof into the choir, and a shower of fire descended that seemed to threaten destruction to the whole edifice, fortunately, however, for the building, for the city of Westminster, and indeed for the public, by the uncommon exertions of the officers of the church, and the ready and effectual assistance of the people, the fire was repressed, and at length totally extinguished, with less damage to the building than,

After which it was never rebuilt* antecedent to the destructive fire of 1666.

The event of the demolition of this ancient and beautiful steeple, and the consequent damage of the church, it is said, attracted the attention of the whole kingdom: the Queen (Elizabeth) set the example of munificence, by giving toward the repairs 1000 marks of gold and 1000 loads of timber from her forests. The City of London subscribed from the Chamber, 3247l. 16s. 2d. ob. the prelates and clergy of the several dioceses resigned twentieths, thirtieths and fortieths, of their benifices toward the fund, which augmented it to 6,702l. 13s. 4d. This *ample* supply enabled the commissioners who superintended the repairs to bring them to a conclusion, A. D. 1566.†

If we contemplate the pious motives that influenced the Queen and Clergy, and the zeal which animated the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens, and indeed the rest of her Majesty's subjects, to perfect this national work, the renovation of a metropolitan temple, whose august form seemed to stand as a repersentative of the holiness of Britain, it would be natural and reasonable to suppose, that when the repair of it was finished, it was kept pure and undefiled, and in neatness and cleanliness exhibited a pattern for all the other churches in the city, indeed in the kingdom. We know, that before the reformation, the cloisters of the Grey Friars were used as a mart for toys, trinkets, millinery, drapery, &c. and that this kind of traffic still adheres to their site, or to its

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from its appearance, could have been imagined; and it is singular enough, that while St. Paul's has been several times destroyed, or much damaged, this is the only accident of any importance that, in the course of more than eight centuries, has happened to Westminster Abbey.

* This circumstance, it has been observed, shews the date of 1560 to Aggas's famous survey of London to have been erroneous, he having given the outline of the cathedral without a spire: but the error seems to exist in the observation: the copy from this survey, which now lies before us, bears the date of 1563, which is unquestionably taken correctly from the original. The plan, therefore, indicates to have been published two years after the fire, and no doubt gave the view of the church as it then appeared. Yet it is singular enough, that Johnson, who must have been perfectly acquainted with the state of Paul's, has in his comedy, THE DEVIL'S AN ASS, 1616, spoken in the *steeple* as if it was still standing. *Iniquity* says,

——— ——— ——— ——— "I will fetch thee a leap

* From the top of Paul's steeple to the Standard in Cheap."

† In Switzerland they frame houses, the roofs of churches, and other large buildings, of the timber of the *Black Forest*, and send them down the *Rhine* to different parts of Germany and Holland; but in England this practice is rather singular. Yet we are informed, that the frames of the roofs of the nave and choir of St. Paul's were made in Yorkshire, and brought thence by sea.

immediate vicinity: we have seen how, under the pretence of sanctity, morality was violated in St. Martin's le Grand, and have no very high idea of the decorum which, even in the strictest periods of the Roman Catholic times, was observed at the Black Friars; but in later ages, how neusances infinitely more disgusting could be suffered, and enormities of still greater importance, which had become habitual, could be connived at, in and about the cathedral of St. Paul, we have no conception: therefore as it is easier to detail than to account for these things, we shall proceed to lay before our readers a few notices of the most obnoxious; not from any sensations of pleasure that we feel in recording them, but that they may in future ages be avoided.

In the summer of 1597, to the consequent annoyance of the neighbourhood, a dunghill of four cart loads lay at the steeple door within the church. About this time, drunkards and idlers were even indulged in lying and sleeping on the benches at the choir door.

Respecting the irreverent and careless behaviour of the officers of the church, we meet with the following presentments on the different visitations:—

1598. "We think it a very necessarye thinge that every Quorister should bring with him to Church a Testament in English, and torne to every Chapter, as it is dayly read, or some other good and godlye prayer booke, rather than spend their tyme in talk and hunting after *Spurr-money*, whereon they set their whole minds, and do often abuse dyvers if they do not bestow somewhat on them."*

"In the upper quier where the co'ion table dothe stande ther is suche unreverente people walking with ther hatts on ther heddes, comonly all service-tyme no man reproving them for yt."

The presentment of John Ramsey records instances of uncleanness, and of indecency in language which it is not necessary to

* Spur-money was an exaction imposed upon persons who entered a cathedral booted and spurred, which we are sorry to say, prevails at this day both in churches and palaces; *Lichfield* and *Hampton Court*, for instances. About the time when this presentment was made, SPURS were, by the dashing youths of the metropolis, generally worn; Ben. Johnson alludes to them in the ALCHYMIST, in the scene, were SUBTLE advises ABEL DRUGGER to place a loadstone under his threshold. "To draw in the gallants that wear spurs." Malcolm, in his *London Redivivum*, Vol. III. p. 71, a work which we wish to see continued, says, that "The gentlemen of the Choir were peremptory in their demand, and threatened imprisonment in the Choir all night to those who refused them money." This disgraceful importunity we have been subjected to from the singing-boys in country cathedrals.

quote. From this document it appears, that so little attention was paid to decorum in the church, that "porters, butchers, water-bearers, and who not," used to cross and recross it with their burthens,* even during divine service: the enormities consequent to this irreverence will easily be conceived.

With the fall of the CHANTRIES, to which we have before alluded, the neglect and violation of the *chapels*, wherein divine service used to be performed for the souls of their founders, seems to have kept pace. It is of no importance to ascertain the purposes for which they were used, further than by observing, that one was made a *glazier's workshop*, perhaps a necessary appendage to so large a cathedral; but still, though its manufacture was applied to a spiritual edifice, it was certainly not necessary that the *manufactory* should have been *consecrated*.

Among the encroachments on ST. PAUL's, which are by far too numerous to be particularly mentioned, we shall only hint at three of the most curious, *viz.*

The house of *John Gyles* was partly formed by ST. PAUL's, and was "lately used for a PLAY-HOUSE."

The house of John Wheeler was not only built upon the foundation of the church, but a way had been contrived through a window into a part of the steeple, where the tenant had a WARE-ROOM.

John Francis, it appears, basted his *bread* and *pies* in an oven excavated within a buttress of the cathedral!!!

These were a few of the enormities operating within and without this august and venerable fabric.† We shall now take notice of some of another nature, which were certainly less owing to avarice, impiety, or inattention, than to the fashion of the times.

In the reign of Elizabeth and James the Ist, PAUL's, as the church was then familiarly termed, was the resort of the fashionable, the vain, the idle, and the disorderly people of the metropo-

* This kind of violation of the church we recollect to have prevailed in Westminster Abbey before the late regulation: all those sorts of persons above mentioned (except water-bearers) we have frequently seen pass and repass through the nave of that venerable pile without molestation, and even boyes play at ball and trundle hoops in it, who, when spoken to have pleaded prescription.

† It appears from the comedy of the City Madam, that Paul's was frequented by *cutpurses*. *Shaven* says,

"I'll hang ye both, you rascals. I can but ride‡
You for the purse you cut in *sermon* time at *Paul's*."

‡ *Be carted.*

lis: its *aisles* were the principal walks in the city, and its vicinity the mart of elegant superfluities, and of the literature of the times.

We shall soon take notice of some of the booksellers settled in St. PAUL's Church-yard, but at present continue our observations upon those characters who may be said to have hung loose upon society, who were attracted to this part of the town by motives far less laudable than a search after books.

Shakspeare, who concentrated the passions and manners of every other period and every other country in his own, makes FALSTAFF, speaking of that dissolute character, BARDOLPH, say,

"I bought him in *Paul's*, and he'll buy me a horse in *Smithfield*. If I could get me but a *wife* in the Stews, I were mann'd, hors'd, and wiv'd."*

And there is no doubt but that *Paul's Walk*, as it was then called, abounded with many as dissolute, though of a higher order, than the fiery-faced corporal.

BEN JOHNSON, who, in describing local manners, was the most correct and accurate of any writer of his time, has, in his comedy EVERY MAN OUT OF HIS HUMOUR, given us a series of scenes in the interior of the church, and as assemblage of a great variety of the characters;† in the course of which a very curious piece of information occurs, namely, that it was in those times the fashions to paste *bills* in the form of advertisements, though not of the same purport as the modern, in the same manner that is now done in the Royal Exchange, upon the columns in the *aisles* of *Paul's*. Of these bills, or rather in ridicule of them, he gives us two specimens; the first of which we shall quote, referring the reader who wishes to see the other to the play itself, which in many respects will amply repay his curiosity.‡

* *Dr. Warburton's* note upon this passage is:—"*Poul's.*] *At that time* the resort of idle people, cheats, and knights of the post." But it will be recollected, that the period of the scene is the sixth year of Henry the IVth, about 1404: therefore the learned Doctor should have observed, that the bard had by almost two centuries anticipated the removal of those people from St. Martin's le Grand.

† The young gallants from the inns of court, the western and northern parts of the metropolis, and those that had spirit enough to detach themselves from the counting-houses in the east, used to meet at the central point, St. Paul's, and from this circumstance obtained the appellation of *Paul's Walkers*, as we now say *Bond-street loungers*. However strange it may seem, tradition says, that the great Lord Bacon used in his youth to cry *Eastward ho!* and was literally a Paul's-walker.

‡ The first BILL.

"If there be any Lady or Gentlewoman of good carriage that is desirous to entertain (to her private use) a young, straight, and upright Gentleman, of the age of

STRIKING LIKENESSES.

An auctioneer who had a collection of paintings to sell, from the gallery of some eminent connoisseur, would, perhaps, begin his oration on their merits something in the following way:—"Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now the honour to present you with an assemblage of portraits which I trust will claim your attention; the *originals* of many of them will be known to you the instant they appear before you: the ladies will not be at a loss to discover their handsome rivals by some remarkable defects, nor the gentlemen their own wives by the same rule. An author may find out a reviewer by instinct; and any body may tell an author.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, you are sufficient judges of the art to know that all portraits must be viewed in a proper light; as, for example, a POOR RELATION at a distance, a MAN OF MERIT in a *corner*, and a FASHIONABLE COXCOMB conspicuously to the eye, at the same time handsomely framed and glazed, being generally done in *water colours*. The outlines of these pictures are tolerably correct; and though the *colouring* of some of them may be considered a little too high, yet there are many of the intimate acquaintance of the originals who will not find out that fault—the lights and shades are well preserved, and the likenesses striking. I beg the favour, however, that if any lady or gentleman should fancy that they see their *own* picture, that they may be assured it is not her, or him, unless it is *handsome*, and well varnished.

"It will be proper for me, and perhaps somewhat entertaining to you, if I give a short history of each worthy original whom the artist has described in this kit-cat collection. I shall not, however, be able to do more than describe them by the names and ad-

five or six and twenty at most, who can serve in the nature of a Gentleman-Usher,* and hath little legs of purpose, and a black satin suit of his own to go before her in, which suit (for the more sweetening) now lies in *Lavender*,† and can hide his face with her fan if need require, or sit in the cold at the stair-foot for her as well as another Gentleman: Let her subscribe her name and place, and diligent respect shall be given."

* It is probable that the practice of Gentleman-Ushership among those of the middle rank of life was a fashion imported, among many other Spanish customs, in the time of *Philip* and *Mary*, and which had not worn out in the reigns of *Elizabeth* and *James*.

† This, in the language of Paul's, meant at the pawnbroker's, the phrases now are, "*At my Uncle's*," or at *Old Two to One's*."

ditions with which they were handed over to me in the catalogue, leaving it, Ladies and Gentlemen, to you to find out their *real* ones, which your *private reasons*, *good-natured conjectures*, and *particular intimacies*, will supply. Many of them will be, however, resemblances which may suit more than one It is, I can assure you, a very general collection, though there are few or none of the great PUBLIC CHARACTERS, for they have been taken off so often in bronze, crayons, casts, shades, and caricature, that they would furnish little or no novelty, and never look to advantage *out* of place. The portraits here to be viewed are the faces of old acquaintance, who for instance, are of your parties at routs and balls, or whom you have seen and talked with at opera or play-houses.

I beg leave to offer to your notice

Portrait I.

Observe, Ladies and Gentlemen, if you please, how well the artist has described the confusion of this gentleman's mind in his face: look at the eye, which the admirable Lavater has defined to be the seat of character, and see if you can find out the CHARACTER of the original. I am afraid that it would puzzle some grave physiognomists. Does any of you know FRANK FLUSTER, or, as he is usually styled, FRANCIS FLUSTER, Esq—it is very like him.

There are a great many people in the world, who, in spite of education and example, scramble through the duties and concerns of life without ever knowing properly what they are about, or being absolutely certain whether they stand on their heads or their heels. My friend FRANK FLUSTER is one of these. FRANK is one of the best creatures living, but he is always full of *bustle* and *blunder*. When he rises in the morning, he generally puts on one stocking wrong side outwards, and then pulls off both to put the matter to rights, by which means he dexterously changes the mistake only from the right leg to the left, but one stocking is *wrong side outwards* after all. Poor FRANK never understands exactly what is said to him; he is always on the move before you begin to speak, and actually out of sight before you have half finished your sentence. FRANK completely establishes the proverb, not "*a word to the wise*," but that "*a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse*." He would have made an excellent performer, that is, supposing him to be *perfect* in his part, for half a cue would be enough for FRANK. Do not find fault, Ladies and Gentlemen,

with the painter for not having given this face *expreſſion*; it is, I aſſure you very like.

FRANK has more than once been known to wiſh a Jew a merry Chriſtmas; and actually, at a public table, drank ſucceſs to the abolition of the ſlave trade, to a Captain of a Guineaman. But theſe are the leaſt of his blunders. One day a lady of faſhion having aſked Mr. Fluſter what he thought of her *aviary*, which occupied a ſplendid gallery, he told her that ſhe might call it the *Bird Cage Walk*. At another time he congratulated an author on the ſucceſs of a new piece of his, which was abſolutely damned; and ſent a long conſolatory epiſtle to a *young* widow who had loſt an *old* huſband. It is not long ſince, that Frank happening to ſee a *wire meat ſafe* at the door of a ſhop in Oxford-ſtreet, took it into his head that it was a *breeding cage* for canaries, and had it ſent home for that purpoſe; but the houſekeeper, who underſtood theſe matters better, applied it to its proper uſe; and when Mr. Fluſter came home, he was amazed to find what he took to be his *new breeding-cage* filled with a *cold collation*.

But Mr. Fluſter's moſt ſerious miſtake was once when he was engaged by a friend, Mr. Tomkins, to carry a meſſage to a gentleman from whom he thought he had received an affront at the opera the night before. The gentleman's name was *Bullins*, and he reſided ſomewhere in Wimpole-ſtreet. Poor Frank, who never thought of referring to the ſuperſcription of the letter, took it into his head that the name was Mullins, and which name preſented itſelf on a braſs plate before his eyes almoſt as ſoon as he entered the ſtreet. On being introduced, it happened that Mr. Mullins, who was ſurpriſed at a viſit from a ſtranger, opened the letter without obſerving the cover, and was amazed at the contents: he was preparing to explain that he did know the writer, when Mr. Fluſter politely enquired if he was not at the opera the night before? to which he anſwered, that he moſt certainly was. Frank was outſide the ſtreet-door before any thing farther could be ſaid.

The next morning Frank's friend was on the ground waiting for Mr. Bullins, when preſently he obſerved approaching a little man whom he had never ſeen in his life, but who had a brace of piſtols in his hand, and his ſecond by his ſide. The parties looked at each other *attentively*. They were both ſomewhat confuſed; Mr. Tomkins was perfectly aſtoniſhed, and aſſured Mr. Mullins he was not the perſon; at which Mr. Mullins was very much pleaſed, and walked off without requiring any further explanation. But in this laſt inſtance Frank Fluſter did ſome good by his blunder; for

Mr. Tomkins had time to cool, and Mr. Bullins to offer a sufficient apology, without the neceſſity of a ſecond challenge.

As this portrait, Ladies and Gentlemen, is not ſcarce, I ſhall not ſet it up very high; it is to be ſold, I aſſure you, without reſerve; and I think if there are any of the relatives preſent, that it ſhould not be permitted to go out of the family.

THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF OLD DRURY.

It has been frequently ſtated, that during that period of hypocriſy, fanaticiſm, fraud, and villany, which has been *correctly* termed the *Interregnum*, there was a total ſuſpenſion of dramatic performances in the metropolis; but this is by no means the fact: for although thoſe that might be called the regular theatres were ſhut, the actors (who, it muſt be obſerved, to a man,* exerted their utmoſt powers in ſupport of the cauſe of their Royal Maſter, and it may be ſaid, though in an humble degree, bore their full ſhare in his misfortunes,) kept together, and in the year 1648 ventured to perform ſome plays at the COCKPIT, *Drury-lane*.

Here the furious zeal of the Independents purſued them, and after a ſhort and unavailing ſtruggle they were ſilenced. Yet ſtill were dramatic entertainments ſo much the darling of the higher orders of the people, that the company not only received encouragement to adhere to their profeſſion in the hope of *better times*, (worſe, it was certain, could never arrive,) but perhaps even by the republicans themſelves, though they dreaded an engine at once *ſo loyal* and ſo formidable as the ſtage, permitted to act ſome plays, which were termed *private*, although they were performed at inns, ſometimes at a ſhort diſtance from town; ſometimes, but not without interruption, in the city; and at other periods at the houſes of the nobility, who, as was the caſe of the ancient minſtrels, paid them for their attendance.

Among the many obligations which the ſtage had to Sir WILLIAM DAVENANT, there was one which has been little noticed; yet, owing to his exertions, the hiſtrionic paſſion was kept alive in the boſoms of the people, who, when their firſt ebullitions of fanatic fury were a little cooled, began to obſerve, that from the actors upon the ſtage, who had been repreſented ſo dangerous, they

* All the actors who were able either enliſted or bore commiſſion in the royal army.—*Cibber*.

had little to fear, but that from the ACTORS at and about the Court of CROMWELL every species of evil was to be dreaded: they therefore suffered Sir William to exhibit entertainments of declamation and music, in the manner of the ancients, without molestation, at Rutland House, from the year 1656; whence, two years after, he removed to the *Cockpit, Drury lane*, where his performances assumed a more dramatic form, and were continued to the eve of the Restoration.

At this happy period, which was hailed as the renovation of LOYALTY and COMMON SENSE, the theatres once more reared their heads: the triumph of the arts, and elegancies of life, over the low and sordid ignorance and vulgarity that had long prevailed, diffused through the nation the most unbounded joy and satisfaction. Sir William Davenant took the actors, who were termed the King's Company, under his immediate protection. They first performed at the RED BULL; they then removed to a new built house situated in GIBBON'S TENNIS COURT, near Clare-market, which was the place wherein Orator Henley afterward gave his lectures; and, finally, upon the erection of the new theatre on the site of the old Cockpit, Drury-lane, the King's Company removed to that, where, it appears by the subsequent bill, theatrical performances commenced April 8th, 1663.

FIRST PLAY-BILL OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

By His Majesty's Company of Comedians
At the New Theatre in Drury Lane
This Day being Thursday April 8th 1663
will be acted
A Comedy Call'd

THE HVMOVROVS LIEVTENANT

The King - - - - - -	Mr. Wintersel
Demetrivs - - - - - -	Mr. Hart
Selevivs - - - - - - -	Mr. Bvert
Leontivs - - - - - -	Major Mohvn,
Lievtenant - - - - - -	Mr. Clvn
Celia - - - - - - - -	Mrs. Marshall,

The play will begin at three o'clock exactly†

Boxes 4s—Pit 2s. 6d—Middle Gallery 1s. 6d—Upper Gallery 1s.

Having stated what may be termed the BIRTH, we shall, from a paper of the 4th of June, 1791, in conclusion, quote

† It is a curious circumstance, that since the period of this bill, the commencement of theatrical performances has, by regular gradations, advanced four hours nearer to *midnight*.

THE DEATH OF OLD DRURY.

"On Saturday night, of a *gradual decay*, and in the 117th year of her age, died *Old Madam Drury*, who existed through *six reigns*, and saw many generations pass in review before her. She remembered 'Betterton in his declining age;' lived in intimacy with *Wilkes*, *Booth*, and *Cibber*; and knew *old Macklin* when he was a stripling.

"Her hospitality exceeded that of the English character even in its early days of festivity, having almost through the whole of her life entertained from *one to two thousand persons of both sexes* six nights out of seven in the week. She was an excellent poetess, could be *grave* and *gay* by turns, and yet sometimes (catching the disorder from *intrusive guests*) could be *dull* enough in all conscience.

"Her *memory* was most excellent, and her *singing* kept on in such a gradual state of improvement, that it was allowed her vioce was better *the three or four last years* of her life, than when she was in her prime, at the latter end of the last century.

"She had a *route* of near two thousand people at her house the *very night of her death*; and the old lady found herself in such high spirits, that she said she would give them "No Supper" without a "*Song*;" which being complied with, she fell gently back in her chair, and *expired without a groan*.

"Dr. Palmer (one of her family physicians) attended her in her last moments, and announced her dissolution to the company."

ANECDOTE OF POPE INNOCENT XI.

BENEDICTUS ODESCHALCHI was born at Como, in the duchy of Milan. Through every ecclesiastical gradation, he was at length advanced to the dignity of cardinal. His election to the pontificate was attended with the greatest contention, both within and without the conclave, that had ever been known; and it has been supposed that his elevation became absolutely necessary, to reconcile the opposite parties and interests. On his accession he assumed the name of INNOCENT; and when he had reigned but even a short period, so observable was his liberality, in an age when liberality in matters of religion was not very conspicuous, that he obtained the further appellation of the *protestant* Pope: though this, it is said, was more frequently applied to his political than to his sacerdotal character. He was, however, at all times, remarkable for his affability and urbanity of manners, and, of all the visitors to the Vatican, appeared to treat the English with the greatest attention, and even to grant what might be deemed a moral concession, namely, liberty of speech, which he had frequent occasion to observe they exercised *ad libitem*, even upon religious subjects, because he well knew it to be

"A consequential ill that freedom draws."

Of this an instance is recorded, which shews at once his good nature and generosity.

An English gentleman, in the course of his travels, arrived at Rome, and being desirous to be introduced to the Pope, took the official means to have his wish intimated at the Vatican. The jealous policy of the papal administration at that period (the latter end of the seventeenth century) made them acquainted with the character of every stranger that entered the dominions of the holy see. Innocent heard, of course, that the traveller was a man of consequence and of learning: he therefore received him with the greatest politeness, and discoursed with him with the greatest freedom.

In the progress of their conversation, the Pope said, "Sir, if I do *not mistake*, I saw you at high mass at St. Peter's yesterday."

"Your holiness *cannot mistake*," returned the gentleman, smiling.

The Pope, who in a moment saw that he really had made a mistake with respect to his *infallibity*, to which the gentleman had, in his reply, most delicately alluded, immediately turned the discourse, by saying, "Well, you saw me yesterday in my habits of ceremony, and you know the title which the people of your nation have honoured me with: what do you now think of the Pope's being the Antichrist?"

The gentleman, fearful of giving offence, asked his Holiness if he would give him leave to deliver his sentiments freely.

The Pope promised him that he would.

The gentleman then said, "If, as in former times, a hue and cry had been raised in my country after the Antichrist, and I had met your holiness in the dress you wore yesterday, though I should not have affirmed you to be the person, I believe I should have apprehended you on a *violent suspicion*."

"I *apprehend* you now," said the Pope, "though not in the manner to which you allude; for whatsoever my *habit* might have been, it is at present always to grant the most liberal *indulgences* to national prejudices."

FATHER DE PLESSIS.

At that auspicious period when relics were the rage, the good Father de Plessis, who was, we think, a Franciscan, and consequently a man of much leisure, and probably some learning, thought that he should do an acceptable service to mankind by writing the history of those *valuable* vestiges of departed saints and

martyrs. This *entertaining* production he with considerable labour *condensed* into *seventeen folio volumes*; which, when he had finished, he presented to that eminent patron of literature, Cardinal Mazarin.

The Cardinal, after he had mentally compared the subjects of those volumes with *their bulk*, was perhaps astonished, as he probably considered description to be as ductile as gold, and, like that metal, liable to be *wiredrawn* to any length. However, as he found it much easier to praise than to *read* them, he chose the former, and, after commending the industry of the friar, he promised him the first abbey that became vacant.

This promise he consequently fulfilled. The pious ecclesiastic, now exalted to the rank of a prelate, became also anxious for fame as an author: he therefore waited with some little impatience, in expectation that the Cardinal, whom he naturally supposed to be delighted with his work, should license him to send it to the press. However, as he never heard from him upon the subject, and did not dare to urge it, he was obliged to repress his anxiety.

At the death of Cardinal Mazarin, the seventeen folio volumes of the history of Relics were found in his library, and upon one of the pages a note to this effect, in his own hand writing:—

"These volumes contain an immense quantity of improbable and impertinent nonsense: therefore it is more to the interest of religion that they never should be published."

This seems to be a judicious trait in the character of the Cardinal, who, although he had contributed to raise the *Abbot*, by a stroke of his pen, seemed determined to sink the *Author*.

WIT.

Warton is said to have lost his election to the headship of Trinity College, Oxford, in a very singular way. As one of the fellows of that society, by no means remarkable for an uncommon share of wisdom, was reading prayers, he came to that verse in the Psalms, "Lord, thou knowest my simpleness."—"Why," said Warton, "that is known to every body."—When the headship was vacant, Warton asked his friend for his vote, which happened to be the casting one.—"No, no," repiled he, "I am not so *simple* as that;" and Warton lost his election. Such is the curse of wit!

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC;

OR,

THE DOCTOR AND PATIENT.

Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo?

HORACE.

SCENE—*A chamber; Doctor enters to Phantom, who is seated in a great chair, wrapped in his night-gown, his legs on a stool.*

Doctor. WELL! how do you find yourself, Mr. Phantom?

Phantom. Alas, Sir! I am glad you are come: I never shall be able to *find* myself again. Mine's a lost case

Doctor. Never mind *the case*, so that the machine's in order. Let me feel your pulse.

Phantom. Ah, Doctor! *(holding out his hand)* there it goes at the rate of ten thousand a minute.

Doctor. Good!

Phantom. Good?

Doctor. Yes! very good! I would not wish it better.

Phantom. I shall be hurried out of the world with the greatest rapidity.

Doctor. Excellent!

Phantom. Excellent?

Doctor. Yes! I love rapid movements: always travel as fast as four can fly myself.

Phantom. Ah! I see by your looks what you think of my case.

Doctor. Do you? I am sorry for that.

Phantom. Yes, I do! but you do not choose to state your opinion.

Doctor. No! not at present.

Phantom. Then I am gone!

Doctor. Are you? then it's time for me to be gone too. *(Going.)*

Phantom. Stay one moment, my dear doctor! you have not told me what my disorder is.

Doctor. You may, my good Sir! have what disorder you please.

Phantom. Well, that's something! My chest seems very full.

Doctor. A full *chest* is an excellent thing.

Phantom. Accompanied by a *tightness*.

Doctor. That's not quite so good a symptom.

Phantom. My stomach has *pits*.

Doctor. They should be filled up.

Phantom. With what?

Doctor. Roaſt beef and pudding.

Phantom. What! in my caſe?

Doctor. Your *caſe* is an excellent one for their reception.

Phantom. This is a ſtranger remedy.

Doctor. But one of the moſt ſubſtantial in the whole Diſpenſatory.

Phantom. Obſerve how yellow my complexion is.

Doctor. It is not good to be too florid, either in complexion or diſcourſe.

Phantom. But then my legs: you think them ſwollen.

Doctor. Yes! like a pair of drumſticks.

Phantom. Then perhaps you do not think that I have the dropſy.

Doctor. If you think ſo yourſelf, it is ſufficient for me.

Phantom. I alſo find myſelf inclined to be hectic.

Doctor. Troubled with a little morbid heat.

Phantom. Exactly ſo.

Doctor. Good!

Phantom. And have, at times, a little touch of the gout.

Doctor. That diſorder gives *me* more pain than it does you.

Phantom. How happy is the patient with whom his phyſician ſympathizes! You now underſtand my caſe.

Doctor. Perfectly! Good morning to you!

Phantom. But, my dear Sir! you have not preſcribed.

Doctor. Od ſo! I had forgot. Hand me that paper *(writes.)* There, I have ſcrawled you a few *pot hooks.* I will call to-morrow, and hear how they operate.

Phantom. Perhaps you may think a conſultation neceſſary.

Doctor. Perhaps I may! but I will let you alone to day, Mr. Phantom, becauſe you muſt be ſo wearied with recollecting your preſent diſeaſes, that, I hope, you will have no time to be afflicted with *new* ones before to-morrow: however, then you and I muſt have a very ſerious conſultation.

Phantom. Then you think I may hold out?

Doctor. Never fear! Yet if you do not take the command upon yourſelf, though you were to muſter the whole medical force of the metropolis, *regulars* and *irregulars*, the devil of any one, or indeed the whole of either of theſe bands, will be able to drive away the ſlighteſt of your diſtempers: and ſo good morning to you once more, Mr. Phantom. [*Exit Doctor.*

The ſcene cloſes.

THE MULETEER AND HIS DAUGHTER.

A MULETEER from Aurillac, who paſſed his life on the road between Clermont and Toulouſe, undertook to conduct me to the latter place; I went on one of his mules, and he, generally on foot, by my ſide. "Mr. Abbè," ſaid he to me, "we ſhall be obliged to ſtop ſome days at home, for I have buſineſs that will detain me there. In God's name, employ this interval of time in curing my daughter of her fooliſh devotion: I have but her, and were an angel to aſk her ſhe would never marry him. Her obſtinacy afflicts me." The commiſſion was delicate! I found it comical, and willingly undertook it.

I confeſs I had figured to myſelf, as very poor and humble, the dwelling of a man who was trotting inceſſantly at the tail of his mules, now expoſed to rain, and now to the bleak ſnow, on the rougheſt roads. I was therefore not a little ſurpriſed, on entering, to find a convenient houſe, well furniſhed, and of ſingular neatneſs; and alſo a kind of grey-clad ſiſter, young, freſh, well made, who haſtened to meet Peter, this was the name of the muleteer, and who embraced him as ſhe uttered the endearing name of father. The ſupper ſhe ordered for us had no leſs the air of comfort; the leg of mutton was tender, and the wine excellent. The chamber they gave me had, in its ſimplicity, almoſt the elegance of luxury: I had never lain in ſo ſoft a bed. Before I went to ſleep I reflected on what I had ſeen. "It is," ſaid I to myſelf, "in order to paſs a few hours of his life at his eaſe that this man tortures and conſumes the reſt of it in ſuch painful labour? No, he labours to procure tranquillity and repoſe for old age, and it is the proſpect of this repoſe that lightens his fatigues. But this only daughter, whom he loves ſo tenderly, what can have perſuaded her, young and beautiful as ſhe is, to wear the habit of a nun? Why are that grey-coloured dreſs, that unplaited linen, that golden croſs on her breaſt, and that cloſe handkerchief on her boſom? Yet the hair ſhe conceals under that fillet is of a ſweet colour. The little that can be ſeen of her neck is white as ivory. And her arms! they too are of pure ivory, and incomparably turned!" I fell aſleep on theſe reflections, and the next morning I had the pleaſure of breakfaſting with this fair votary. She obligingly enquired whether I had ſlept well. "I ſlept very ſweetly," ſaid I, "but not tranquilly; I was troubled with dreams. And you, Mademoiſelle, did you ſleep well?"—"Tolerably well, thank God,"

said she.—"Did you dream?" She blushed and answered, that she very rarely dreamt. "And when you do dream, it is surely of angels?"—"Sometimes of martyrs," said she smiling.—"Then it is of the martyrs you make."—I! I make none, Sir."—"I will wager you make more than one, though you do not boast of it. As for me, when in my sleep I see the heavens open, I scarcely ever dream but of virgins. I behold them, some in white, others in a waist and petticoat of grey serge, and these simple dresses become them more than the richest ornament. Nothing, in that simple attire, impairs the native beauty of their hair or their complexion; nothing obscures the lustre of a pure forehead or of a rosy cheek; no plait deforms the figure, a strait girdle marks and indicates its roundness. An arm of lilies, and a fair hand with rosy fingers, issue, just as heaven made them, from a plain and modest sleeve; and what their close handkerchief conceals is easily divined. But whatever pleasure I may have in thus seeing, as I sleep, all these young virgins in heaven, I confess I am a little afflicted at finding them so ill placed."—"Where then do you find them placed?" enquired she, with some embarrassment.—"Alas! quite in a corner, almost alone, and, what vexes me still more, by the side of the Capuchin monks."—"By the side of the Capuchin!" cried she, contracting her brow.—"Alas! yes, almost forsaken; while the august mothers of families, surrounded by the children they have born, by the husbands they have already rendered so happy on earth; by their parents, whose age they consoled and comforted; are placed on a distinguished eminence, in the view of all heaven, and all brilliant with glory."—"And priests," enquired she with a malicious air, "where are they put?"—"If there be any," answered I, "they are surely thrust into some corner at a distance from that of the virgins."—"Indeed, I believe it," said she, "that is exceedingly proper, for priests would be to them most dangerous neighbours."

Honest Peter was very much amused at this dispute on our professions. He had never seen his daughter so lively, nor so talkative; for I took care, as Montaigne says, to put into my provocation a sweet sour point of winning, flattering gaiety that, while it seemed to displease, was not unwelcome to her. At last her father, the evening before we set off for Toulouse, took me alone into his chamber, and said to me: "I see plainly, Mr. Abbé, that without me, you and my daughter will never agree. Let us put an end to this dispute between a nun and an abbé: the means are easy; do you cast off these bands, and let her throw away her collar,

and I have ſome notion that if you be inclined, ſhe would not want much perſuaſion to be inclined too. As to what regards me, I have for ten years done the commiſſions of your honeſt father; I am told by every one that you are like him, and I'll act roundly and cordially with you." He then opened the drawers of his bureau, and ſhewing me piles of crowns, "Look ye," ſaid he, "in buſineſs there is but one word neceſſary. Here is what I have ſaved, and what I am ſtill hoarding up for my grandchildren, if my daughter ſhould bleſs me with any; for your children if you chuſe, and can perſuade her."

I will not ſay that the ſight of this treauſure did not at all tempt me. The offer was the more ſeducing to me, as honeſt Peter made no other condition than that of rendering his daughter happy. "I ſhall continue," ſaid he, "to drive my mules: at every journey I ſhall augment this pile of crowns as I paſs, and you ſhall diſpoſe of them; my life is a life of labour and fatigue. I will not quit it while I have health and ſtrength, and when my back ſhall be bent and my hams ſtiffened with age, I'll come and finiſh my days quietly with you."—"Ah! my good friend," ſaid I "who deſerves better than you the gentle repoſe of a happy and long age! But what are you thinking on, when you propoſe to marry your daughter to a man who has already five children?"—"You, Mr. Abbè! five children at your age!"—"It is indeed true. Have I not two ſiſters and three brothers? Am not I their only father? It is from my labours, and not from yours, that they muſt live; it is I who muſt ſupport them."—"And do you think you can earn as much with your Latin as I with my mules?" "I hope ſo," ſaid I; "but I will at leaſt do all that depends on me."—"Then you won't have my little nun? Yet ſhe is very pretty, and particularly ſo ſince you have ruffled her a little."—"Certainly," ſaid I, "ſhe is charming and lovely, and ſhe would tempt me more than your crowns. But as I have told you, nature has already thrown five children into my arms: marriage would ſoon bring five others, and, perhaps, more; for your devotees are very prolific, and I ſhould then be too much embarraſſed."—"'Tis a pity," ſaid he: "my daughter will now never marry."—"I think I can aſſure you," ſaid I, "that ſhe has no longer the ſame averſion to marriage. I have taught her, that in heaven good mothers are far above virgins; and by chuſing a huſband that pleaſes her, it will be eaſy for you to inſtil into her ſoul this new ſpecies of devotion." *My prediction was realiſed.*

ANCIENT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT*.

EDWARD and his whole navy sailed from the Thames the day before the eve of St. John the Baptist, 1340, and made straight for Sluys.

Sir Hugh Quiriel, Sir Peter Bahucet, and Barbenoir, were at that time lying between Blackenburg and Sluys, with upwards of 120 large vessels, without counting others; these were manned with about 40,000 men, Genoese and Picards, including mariners. By the orders of the king of France, they were there at anchor, waiting the return of the king of England, to dispute his passage.

When the king's fleet was almost got to Sluys, they saw so many masts standing before it, that they looked like a wood The king asked the commander of his ship what they could be; who answered, that he imagined they must be that armament of Normans which the king of France kept at sea, and which had so frequently done him much damage, had burnt his good town of Southampton, and taken his large ship the Christopher.

The king replied, "I have for a long time wished to meet with them, and now, please God and St. George, we will fight them; for, in truth, they have done me so much mischief, that I will be revenged on them if it be possible.

The king then drew up all his vessels, placing the strongest in front, and on the wings his archers. Between every two vessels with archers there was one of men at arms. He stationed some detached vessels as a reserve, full of archers, to assist and help such as might be damaged.

When the king of England and his marshals had properly divided the fleet, they hoisted their sails to have the wind on their quarter, as the sun shone full in their faces. which they considered might be of disadvantage to them, and stretched out a a little, so that at last they got the wind as they wished.

The Normans, who saw them tack, could not help wondering why they did so, and said they took good care to turn about, for they were afraid of meddling with them; they perceived, however, by his banner, that the king was on board, which gave them

* At the present period, an account of a great victory by the British fleet, as early as the year 1340, cannot fail to afford pleasure to every lover of his country. It was the first which occurred in the reign of King Edward, between England and France, and shows that victory, on the part of the English, was even then synonimous with a battle.

great joy, as they were eager to fight with him; ſo they put their veſſels in proper order, for they were expert and gallant men on the ſeas. They filled the Chriſtopher, the large ſhip which they had taken the year before from the Engliſh, with trumphets and other warlike inſtruments, and ordered her to fall upon the Engliſh.

The battle then began very fiercely; archers and croſs-bowmen ſhot with all their might at each other, and the men at arms engaged hand to hand. In order to be more ſucceſsful, they had large graphels, and iron hooks with chains, which they flung from ſhip to ſhip, to moor them to each other. There were many valiant deeds performed, many priſoners made, and many reſcues.

The Chriſtopher, which led the van, was recaptured by the Engliſh, and all in her taken or killed. There were then great ſhouts and cries, and the Engliſh manned her again with archers, and ſent her to fight againſt the Genoeſe.

This battle was very murderous and horrible. Combats at ſea are more deſtructive and obſtinate than upon land, for it is not poſſible to retreat or flee—every one muſt abide his fortune, and exert his prowefs and valour.

Sir Hugh Quiriel and his companions were bold and determined men, had done much miſchief to the Engliſh at ſea, & deſtroyed many of their ſhips; this combat, therefore, laſted from early in the morning until noon, and the Engliſh were hard preſſed, for their enemies were four to one, and the greater part men who had been uſed to the ſea.

The king, who was in the flower of his youth, ſhowed himſelf on that day a gallant knight; as did the earls of Derby, Pembroke, Hereford, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Glouceſter; the Lord Reginald Cobham, Lord Felton, Lord Bradeſtan, Sir Richard Stafford, the Lord Percy, Sir Walter Manny, Sir Henry de Flanders, Sir John Beauchamp, Sir John Chandos, the Lord Delaware, Lucie Lord Malton, and the Lord Robert d'Artois, now called the Earl of Richmond. I cannot remember all the names of thoſe who behaved ſo valiantly in the combat; but they did ſo well, that, with ſome aſſiſtance from Bruges and thoſe parts of the country, the French were completely defeated, and all the Normans and the others killed or drowned, ſo that not one of them eſcaped. This was ſoon known all over Flanders; and when it came to the two armies before Thin l'Evêque, the Hainaulters were as much rejoiced as their enemies were diſmayed.

ACCOUNT OF A CURIOUS DISEASE PREVALENT AT ASTRACAN.

From a Foreign Work.

THERE is at Aſtracan a ſort of *leproſy*, which they call the *Diſeaſe of Crimea*, and which attacks people of all ages, but principally the lower claſs, who live commonly upon bad fiſh and crude or ſalted proviſions. It does not reach its height of malignity till towards the end of ſome years, and then it becomes mortal; ſo that what might have cured it at the commencement is no longer of any effect. The firſt ſymptoms by which it announces itſelf are a ſwelled and blueiſh face, red ſpots in different parts of the body, particularly at the extremities: theſe ſpots are not painful at firſt, but in the end they occaſion itchings aud violent ſmartings. At the end of a couple of years the whole ſkin becomes rough, hard, ſcaly, and aſſume a red colour approaching to brown; the face ſwells conſiderably, and becomes abſolutely deformed. The glands, which are beneath the ſkin of the face, under the tongue, thoſe of the noſe, and of all the extremities, become indurated and ſchirrous. The tumours open by degrees and degenerate (commonly in the legs) into malignant ulcers, which exhale a fœtid ſmell. Some of theſe ulcers dry of themſelves and cloſe, in which ſtate they remain ſome time, but often they break out afreſh. The exulcerated buboes form a hideous ſcab, and when they dry, the patient feels a dreadful itching. If any of the ſcabs ſhould by accident be torn off, ulcers immediately form, which penetrate to the very bone, and there have been examples where the fingers or toes have fallen off joint by joint. At laſt the diſeaſe penetrates into the ſyſtem, the throat exulcerates, the noſtrils cloſe, or are filled with matter. The tongue and the paltate are excoriated, and often all the hair falls off. In this deplorable ſituation, the patient preſerves his appetite entire, and in general enjoys a tranquil ſleep; the perſpiration is ſometimes free and ſometimes interrupted: ſome feel pains in the limbs, eſpecially when there is any change in the atmoſphere; others experience head aches; the pulſe is weak and quick, eſpecially towards the night. It cannot be ſaid that this leproſy is contagious, though it ſometimes attacks whole families. It appears, that this dreadful diſeaſe muſt be aſcribed to an extreme degree of corruption in the blood, and in the other humours of which it is formed, and that it may be regarded as the very laſt ſtage of a ſcorbutic affection.

ADVANTAGES OF LITERATURE.

"From the earliest ages, books have been the solace of the wise, in every country where civilization was known; and without them, what a blank would life appear!

MAVOR.

A RESPECTABLE bookseller's shop afford a favourable impression of the encouragement given to literature, by the inhabitants of a town or village. So general, indeed, is reading now become, that every little country town has its circulating library; which, though containing the lowest species of reading, yet, if the taste is excited, selection, from the progression of knowledge, must necessarily follow.

It is through the delightful medium of books that we are informed of the discoveries in science, the lives of illustrious men, and the political state of other countries; they give "a local habitation" to the effusions of a poetic imagination, and convey, in a small compass, the concentrated wisdom of ages. He must be in a state of the most pitiable apathy, who is insensible to the events which are passing around him; and to the great discoveries which have been made, and are still making, in science, to which we are indebted for our security, and the enjoyment of every rational comfort beyond savage life.

Infinite are our obligations to those real patriots, who devote to practical philosophical investigations, which are not at all times productive of proportionable remuneration, those talents, which, directed in the more ambitious and crooked road of politics, might have led to titles and to wealth. The sublime science of astronomy, reduced by the divine Newton to mathematical demonstration by developing the planetary system, the laws of the eclipses, and the various phenomena of nature, deprives superstition of the power to fetter mankind, through their ignorance or their fears. Commercial intercourse is extented over the globe, by the gigantic invention of ship building, and the perfection of navigation even enables the mariner to proceed, admits the terrors of darkness, and the fury of the elements. We are not indebted for these incalculable benefits to conquerors and heroes, whose only pleasure is destruction; but, to inoffensive men, who have lived in retirement and study, who, while wearing out the "silver chord of life," in pursuits for the happiness of mankind, have frequently experienced their ingratitude, and, at times, their most inveterate persecution.

SOME FURTHER EXTRACTS
FROM
PINKERTON'S RECOLLECTION OF PARIS:

THE POLICE.

Under the preſent order of things the police may be regarded as being carried to a greater degree of *perfection* than under the monarchy. Formerly the capital alone was conſidered as immediately ſubject to the police, while at preſent, the whole empire may be regarded in the ſame point of view, and vibrates like a ſpider's web from every extremity to the centre. The repeated conſpiracies againſt the chief have had a great ſhare in this ſevere arrangement; and it had become in ſome degree neceſſary to eſtabliſh conſtraint in order to ſecure tranquillity.

The adminiſtration of juſtice and of the police had been for ſome time centered in the ſame perſon. Regnier was at the ſame time grand judge, or what you may call lord chief juſtice, and miniſter of the police. But before the title of emperor had been aſſumed, it was thought neceſſary to nominate a ſpecial miniſter of the police; and ſome trepidation enſued when Fouche was appointed, a man who had formerly been ſo vigilant as to be accuſed of extreme ſeverity; but it is ſaid that he was only cruel when he was commanded to be cruel; and in the opinion of his friends he at preſent aſpires to the praiſe of probity and moderation.

With Fouche are joined four counſellors of ſtate, among whom the empire is divided into quarters, each being reſponſible for the police of his portion. The number of clerks and attendants employed in each of the offices is ſurpriſing; and the duties of a counſellor of the police of the empire are extremely fatiguing and ſevere.

The perſons who are adverſe to the preſent ſyſtem are well known, and well watched, but not moleſted, except they give occaſion. Freedom of expreſſion meets with little attention, nor is a poor man ſentenced to long impriſonment, becauſe he gets drunk and curſes the magiſtrate, a cruelty worthy of little minds which are afraid of little things: but to act upon one's expreſſions, or to write, become affairs of the police; and ſpies are reputed to be as common as under the monarchy, appearing in all characters and diſguiſes. Identity or ſimilarity of names have ſometimes led to ludicrous miſtakes; and I know a lady who was impriſoned be-

cause her name resembled that of an Italian countess, nor did she procure any indemnification. Formerly when a prisoner would inquire of the lieutenant of the police, what was the cause of his detention, a not uncommon answer was, "Upon my word you are very inquisitive."

Modern France may be called the land of passports. The natives as well as strangers must take formal passports for the shortest journey; and a card of surety is necessary to pass the guard houses of Paris after eleven o'clock at night. The passports are issued by the perfect of the police, and a long row of applicants may be seen every day at his office, the first come being first served: But as the prefect of the police as also the cognizance of many crimes, this is in some degree to put travellers on the footing of criminals; and a separate office ought to be instituted for the passports. On my journey however from Paris to Holland, my passport was not examined till I arrived at Cambray, the first fortified town. This affair of passports is certainly an impediment to commerce; but French vivacity often wishes to enjoy the effect, without employing the means.

During the absence of the emperor in Italy, the police had become more vigilant than usual, as the directors trembled at their own responsibility; and some acts of extreme severity were committed, which threatened to banish all strangers from Paris. An American gentleman of considerable fortune, was roused from his bed at five o'clock in the morning, and hurried to the *depot*, the vilest of prisons, on account of some correspodence concerning Jerome Bonaparte's wife, an American lady, nor was he delivered till after urgent applications for three days. Two other American gentlemen were seized in Italy and sent to the Temple, because one of them had received an improper letter from England. Were this severity to continue, it is probable that few strangers would choose to visit Paris.

When I whent to the prefect, as authorised by Fouche the minister, to demand a passport, I was asked why, after so long a residence at Paris I had never appeared before. The reply was, "What can an honest man have to do with the police?" In fact the very air is contagious: doubts and suspicions are entertained or affected; and the novelty of the situation is singularily disagreeable to a man accustomed to reputation and respectable society. The final expression of *Restez tranquille: il n'y a pas la moindre chose contre vous: vous êtes parfaitement honnête homme;* "Remain in security; there is not the smallest accusation against

you; you have behaved perfectly well;" was but a ſlight retribution for the trouble and gloom of the ſcene; which was moreover fruitleſs, as no paſſport could be allowed, in this inſtance, without the ſpecial injunction of the emperor himſelf. Yet I muſt commemorate my gratitude to a reſpectable counſellor of ſtate, director of one of the diviſions of the police, formerly an ambaſſador in Italy, and a lover of Engliſh literature, who interfered his beſt offices in my behalf. Among the ſuperiors all is pleaſant, and even flattering to a man of known character; but the ſubalterns, conſcious that they are deſpiſed, wiſh to humiliate others.

FRENCH DINNER.

THAT ſolemn hour of conviviality called dinner, alike agreeable to infancy, youth, and age, is celebrated in a very different manner in France from our general old Engliſh habits. While we dine in a warm parlour covered with a thick Turkey carpet, in France it is often a marble ſaloon; and it is fortunate if there be a mat under the table, or a few cuſhions for the feet of the gueſts. If the lady love muſic, perhaps there is no carpet any where, that the ſound may not be injured. This want of carpets is very general, though it be an eaſy manufacture which might conſume the coarſe wool of the country. Thoſe of La Savonnerie are too expenſive, and are reſerved for the drawing room. This is certainly a greate inconvenience, eſpecially in winter; and an Engliſh man is ſtill more ſurpriſed when he finds not a bit of carpet in his bedroom, though the floor be often formed of cold tiles. In like manner the hall of the general aſſembly, national convention, &c. was uncarpeted, whence the feet becoming chilled, the head became hot, and the conſequences are known to all Europe, forming another chapter of great events from little cauſes.

Sometimes the covers bear the name of each gueſt; but, in general, the miſtreſs of the houſe points out the places, a ſtranger or man of diſtinction being on either hand, while the maſter has in like manner a lady on each ſide, and the ſexes are as much intermingled as poſſible, an uſage recently adopted by ourſelves.

The univerſal uſe of napkins is convenient; the perſons of the family fold them in a particular manner, or diſtinguiſh them by a bit of ribbon, ſo that each may always have recourſe to his own; while a gueſt only puts his careleſſly on the table, for if he folded it, it would be humorouſly taken as a hint that he intended to dine there again on the morrow.

In the winter a good French dinner often begins with oyſters, which are commonly accompanied with white wine eſpecially chablis, particularly agreeable on that occaſion. The uſe of red wine with oyſters ſhews a great want of ſçavoir vivre, and even pernicious to the health, as it generally produces indigeſtion. The oyſters at Paris are tolerable, but never ſo white or fat as thoſe brought to London. The ſoup follows, without which there is no French dinner, they regarding it as a neceſſary preparation of the ſtomach for the due digeſtion of more ſolid food. It is commonly followed by a libation of ordinary wine, which they regard as ſo wholeſome after ſoup, that, the proverb ſays, the phyſician thus loſes a fee. The ſoup generally does credit to the French beef, which is excellent. In a ſmall family the pot of earthenware is put by the ſide of the wood-fire, and continues ſimmering from eight o'clock in the morning till four or five in the afternoon, when the produce is a luſcious repaſt, equally agreeable to the palate and to the ſtomach. An Engliſh traveller aſſured me, with great emphaſis, that he had repeatedly tried to prepare ſuch a diſh from Engliſh beef, but without ſucceſs. The failure he imputed to the very nature of the animal, and the climate; the juices being more matured and exalted by the warmth of the temperature; "for ſee," ſays he, "how much more ripe, full blown, glowing, and expreſſive are thoſe girls fluttering around us, than the watery beauties of the north!" My epicure purſued his compariſon, in the full conviction that French beef is as ſuperior in juice and flavour as their peaches.

The ſoup is conſtantly followed by the boiled beef, or *bouillè*, which is however ſometimes preceded by anchovies, to ſtimulate the palate and appetite. If the ſoup be rich, the beef in this ſtate is rarely acceptable to an Engliſh appetite, as it often appears in exhauſted threads; but ſome parts, after yielding an excellent ſoup, are ſtill very palatable. To ſerve melons at the deſert, would in France be accounted a groſs impropriety: melons and green figs are only eaten, when in ſeaſon, with the boiled beef, and in this way melons never incommode the ſtomach. The muſtard is alſo far ſuperior to ours, being prepared with different flavours, and without that fiery quality which interrupts the gueſts by ſudden fits of coughing. In the winter, the beef is often accompanied with tomates, or love apples, a new diſh imported from Italy.

Small plates of radiſhes, eggs, &c. with butter of Bretagne in little pots, form what are called the *hors d'œuvres*, or extraordi-

naries; but the delicious pastry called *petits patés*, have an almost exclusive right to follow the boiled beef. The *hors d'œuvres* are followed by the *entrées* of fowl in various shapes, fricassees, fricandeaux, cutlets, sweetbreads, &c. &c. Among these, pigeons stewed with green pease, or in winter with salsafi cut small, form an agreeable dish little known in England.

The vegetables are served apart, and are eat by themselves. Many of them are kept in perfection by the gardeners during many months, particularly artichokes, justly reputed among the most wholesome.

A great singularity of the French table is, that fish is served last, at least at all moderate and daily tables. When there is a solemn *roti*, roasted turkey, lamb, &c. forming the second or third service, as the desert forms the last, the warm fish has already been eaten at the end of the preceding course; but few persons retain appetite even for a small morsel of the roti, and if the fish be cold, as pike, &c., it follows the roti. This custom seems far more agreeable to the stomach, and by practice is found to be so, than our fashion of beginning with the fish, a crude food, of little nutrition, and often of difficult digestion. Indeed it has often appeared to me, from long experience, that what may be called the iatrical, or medical arrangement of the French dishes, cannot be surpassed; and one would imagine that the cooks had consulted beneficent physicians. A person who leaves England with so weak a stomach that it has long refused the luxury of two dishes, may, without inconvenience, taste of twenty at a French repast.

Before, or upon the appearance of the *roti*, the ordinary wine is changed for the richer kinds of Burgundy or Bourdeaux. When the desert enters, the master and mistress have each a silver basket full of clean glasses set before them, with variety of *vins de liqueur*, or the most generous wines of France, Spain, Hungary, and other countries, at the choice of the guests. The conversation becomes exremely animated, and the ladies display their powers of wit and repartee. After the desert, coffee and liqueurs are often served in the same room, but at entertainments it is more usual to present them in the drawing room; and, after an hour or two of conversation, the company separate. It will be easily perceived that there is no space allowed for our potations after dinner, and though a few glasses of wine may be drank after the desert, yet the men rise with the ladies, and their conversation is justly preferred to the charms of the bottle. But it must be remembered that their conversation is singularly easy and engaging; while, in some countries

the ſex is ſo ſhy and reſerved that they would feel uneaſy, and thus tire and conſtrain their companions; whence French travellers in Germany, &c. have confeſſed that, with all their gallantry, they were happy when the ladies left the company, as they only ſerved to conſtrain and damp the converſation, which their lively and graceful countrywomen would have inſpirited, variegated, and embelliſhed.

FRAGMENTS.

One of the moſt important leſſons, which has been preſented to mankind by the French revolution, is never to aſſemble a congreſs, to decide on the great intereſts of the nation, in the capital city, where a few bad men may eaſily inſtigate an infatuated populace to overawe the proceedings, aſſaſſinate the moſt virtuous members, and exert every effort to fruſtrate every wiſe and generous intention. If the national aſſembly of France had met in ſome village, towards the centre of the kingdom, how different would have been the fate of liberty!

What a theme for a future Tacitus is the French revolution! In this drama the incidents have been ſo rapid, and ſo ſingular that they ſufficiently intereſt of themſelves: but what an effect, what eternal leſſons to mankind, if dreſſed in the colours of a maſter artiſt!

The Pariſians do not point out to travellers what may be called the ſcenes of horror, the ſpots where maſſacres and cruelties have been committed; nor are they indicated in the guides publiſhed for the uſe of ſtrangers. They wiſh, on the contrary, to forget them; and on any occaſional recollection ſhudder, and ſay, "How could we ſurvive theſe times, which now appear like frightful dreams?"

Among theſe ſcenes of horror may be mentioned the ſquare of Louis XV., now called that of Concord, where Louis XVI., his queen, and innumerable others of all deſcriptions, were guillotined on the preciſe ſpot, in the centre, where ſtood the ſtatue of Louis XV., and not in one of the corners, as aſſerted by a confident and careleſs German traveller. The ſpot is well known

to all Paris; and is enclosed with a rough wooden rail. It is visible from a great distance in all directions, a reason for its being chosen; and an acquaintance of mine stood on the pedestal of the statue or the Tiber, at the bottom of the garden of the Tuileries, and saw the guillotine drop on the unfortunate Marie Antoniette, for the cavalry prevented the scaffold from being visible. Here it was that the ferocious Robespierre screamed like a tiger, when the executioner tore the bandage from his wounded jaw. Bailly was executed in the Champ de Mars, where he had ordered the troops to fire on the people.

The palace and garden of the Tuileries are well known scenes. When, after the infamous affair of the 20th of June, 1792, the king had ordered the garden to be shut up, the terrace of the Feuillants was by the command of the national assembly inclosed with a cord, as leading to the Manege where they sat. It was along this terrace that the king, accompanied by Roederer, passed to that assembly on the unfortunate 10th August. The mark of the cannon balls have been obliterated; and two nights before I quitted Paris the word REPUBLIQUE, which stood in letters of gold on both sides of the palace, was effaced. The R. F. still remained under the eagles, substituted for cocks, in the iron railings; but the laughing Parisians said that they signified *republique f . . .* They had even punned on the cocks, which they said were *coqs de basse cour*.

St. Lazare in the north, and St. Pelagie in the south, were also scenes of cruelty. The prison of the Abbaye, near the grandest abbey of Paris, that of St. Germain des Prés; and the Conciergerie, a jail under the palace of justice, were also noted scenes. La Force, near the street St. Antoine, is remarkable for the murder of the princess Lamballe. La Charitè in the street St. Denis, the Carmes I believe in the street Vaugirard, and St. Firmin, I know not where, were also scenes of horror.

The window whence Charles IX. fired upon the people during the massacre of St. Barthelemi has been recently closed up. The great admiral Coligny was killed in the Rue de Betizy, the second house on the left hand, on entering by the street de la Monnoye the direct passage to the Pont Neuf.

The spot where the jacobin club sat is now a little square. The national convention, after the republic was declared, sat in the northern wing of the palace of the Tuileries, now the chamber or the council of state. It was formerly the theatre of the palace and under the directory, the council of ancients.

Even that object of terror, the guillotine, has afforded materials for a *chanson libre*.

La guillotine est d'usage
A Cythere comme á Paris, &c.

The *chanson coupée* seems almost peculiar to the French language, as the immodest words form syllables of many other.

The French oaths are few and moderate, but frequently repeated; while the English language is so opulent in this department, that it may be said to contain more specimens of oaths and blasphemies than all the other languages of all the globe put together. But if our seamen became *pious*, adieu to victory, and the command of the seas! We are told of a methodist captain, who had strictly forbidden his sailors to swear, under the pain of corporal punishment. But a storm arising, and the ship being mismanaged, he inquired the reason of the mate, who said that seamen were never active except when they swore; upon which the captain exclaimed, "Oh! for heaven's sake, let them swear and be d—-d!"

Amidst the universal reign of egotism in France, modesty has suffered many abatements, a man being often necessitated to declare and insist upon his own merit, else he could not obtain common equity. Yet men of real talents and profound knowledge may still be known by their comparative modesty, while the quacks and mere pretenders to literature, who use it, like any other trade or simulation, in order to procure money, and what they oddly enough call *glory*, exceed in selfish and extravagant vanity every thing that ridicule can pourtray. They look upon the French as superior beings to the rest of mankind; and themselves as superior beings to the rest of their countrymen. Far from being humiliated by their knowledge, which should in the first place teach them the weakness of their own understandings, and the infinite orders of minds, the least of whom may be infinitely their superior, they are so swelled with their little knowledge as to place themselves in a rank with Socrates, Plato, and the greatest names of antiquity. I knew one of these contemptible quacks, who, to the disgrace of that society, by some low intrigues became a member of the institute; and who published "A memoir in defence of God," and speaks of the great author of nature in terms of friendship and ludicrous familiarity. When such heads still exist, we the less wonder at some events of the revolution.

SMALL TALK.

AMONG the chief defects of modern French composition, may be mentioned the bold assertion of historical facts, unsupported by any proofs. Thus it has been solemnly stated that Ravailac assassinated Henry IV., because he had seduced his sister, and abandoned her without any provision. This facts is said to have appeared in a manuscript in the national library; but the number, contents, and authority of that manuscript, have never been indicated.

The dress *à la sauvage* was known during the revolution. The fair wearer had no shift, but wore silk stays, in net work of a flesh colour, so as rather to heighten than conceal her charms.

The bishops and priests who were murdered during the massacres of September, were carried to Mont Rouge, where they were thrown into one of the deepest quarries. They were not even undressed, and their venerable garments were defiled with their blood.

The old nobility still consider themselves as the best company in Paris, and, during the peace, acted with little propriety to several English, whom they regarded as inferior in birth, though, while emigrants, they would have been very happy to have received favours at their hands. This particular kind of pride seems the only vice which cannot be cured by adversity.

The flowers of the linden tree are in use, instead of tea, at Paris, especially by ladies subject to the head ach.

In the time of the revolution, the beard left on the cheek was called *temperament*, a word which rather belong to naked language.

A young man, telling a tedious story, while he was carving very clumsily with a small knife, a lady exclaimed, "Sir, when you know a little more of the world, you will have short stories and long knives."

The head dress *à la cochoise*, is common among the lower class of females at Paris. It is generally white lawn with floating ribbons, and in form something like a calash. It is a provincial dress which has withstood all fashions. The women of Normandy still continued to wear the high towering cap, general among their ancestors, as appears from the Norwegian and Icelantic monuments. Even among the peasant girls it is decorated with

rich laces, the fabrics of the country, and forms a ſtriking contraſt to the mean head-dreſs of the dirty females of Bretagne, which is a coarſe clout, moſt ungracefully arranged.

Travellers who have embarked at Morlaix have aſſured me that the people of Bretagne are the moſt ſqualid and miſerable of any in France, and at leaſt two centuries behind the reſt of the nation. Their particular cuſtoms and language ſerve as barriers againſt the advancement of civilization, yet they talked of a ſociety to preſerve theſe precious remains of antiquity, or, in other words, to obſtruct the induſtry and happineſs of the people! Dirt, vermin, and the itch, are uſual concomitants of a genuine Breton; and they alſo reſemble ſavages in their cruel and revengeful diſpoſitions. Many of the murders are "too horrible for the ear;" and one of the moſt *merciful* malefactors, lately executed, had flayed his wife alive.

Engliſh travellers are commonly ſerved at their hotels, &c., according to the cuſtom of their country, and often have not even one French acquaintance. Hence many cuſtoms eſcape their obſervation; and I knew a gentleman who had lived years at Paris without knowing that the French end their dinner with fiſh; nor would he believe this circumſtance till he had ſummoned his cook, who ſurpriſed him with a confirmation. It is impoſſible to know the cuſtoms of a country without a familiar intercourſe with the natives.

During the peace, Bonaparte was delighted to ſee ſo many Engliſh at Paris; he expreſſed his ſatisfaction to the Britiſh envoy, and added, "we are the two moſt powerful and civilized nations in the world. We ſhould unite together to cultivate the arts and ſciences, and enſure happineſs to the human race." I have been aſſured by an aid de camp of Bonaparte, who dined at his table after the ſignature of the preliminaries of Leoben, that this extraordinary man than ſaid, "So much for the Auſtrians. The Engliſh alone remain. Our perpetual wars with that gallant people are much to be regretted. Why do not the two nations form an alliance, and *divide the world* betwixt them?"

Several Engliſh travellers, ſome of whom have publiſhed accounts of Paris, have lamented the ſcarcity and dearneſs of fuel. But if they had mixed much with French ſociety, or had been put

upon their guard, they would have found that article as cheap as in London. A kitchen fire, throughout the year, and a chamber fire for ſeven months, coſt about ſix guineas a year; and coals cannot now be procured ſo cheap in London. A French porter, or ſervant, thinks nothing of embezzling wood, beſides demanding far more than the price. The maſter himſelf ſhould go to the *chantier* and purchaſe the wood, and ſhould keep the key of the ſtore-houſe; for in wood there is no conſcience.

The machine of Marly is greatly deranged. The celebrated Mongolfier, who lives in a retired manner in the *Marais*, offered to ſupply its place by an engine of great force, of his own invention, upon condition that the ſuperfluous water ſhould be at his diſpoſition to ſupply the inhabitants of Verſailles. This offer was illiberally and unaccountably refuſed.

It is ſuppoſed that there is not above the twentieth part of beggars in Paris that there are in London. Their addreſs is generally timed and modeſt, only whiſpering, *Monſieur je meurs de faim*, "Sir, I am dying with hunger." If you ſay you have no change, it is *Brave homme, ce ſeroit pour un autre fois*, "Noble ſir, it ſhall be for another day." A little Savoyard, in the Place Vendome, pathetically ſhewed a dead marmot, formerly the living ſource of his gains, and ſaid, *Ma marmotte il eſt mort.* "My marmot is dead." It may be imagined that he received many a ſou.

The epitaph on the poet Santeuil has not been generally underſtood:

> "Cy git le celebre Santeuil;
> Muſes et ſous prenez le deuil."

Santeuil wrote elegant Latin poetry, but was at the ſame time of ſo eccentric a character, as ſometimes to paſs for a madman.—Hence the epitaph, which cannot however be ſaid to be the work of a friend.

EXTENT OF A JOKE.

A MAN having been capitally convicted at the Old-Bailey, was, as uſual, aſked, what he had to ſay, why judgment of death ſhould not be paſſed againſt him? —"Say! replied he, "why, I think the joke has been carried far enough already: and the leſs that is ſaid about it the better—if you pleaſe, Sir, we'll drop the ſubject."

OF THE FINE ARTS.

"You see me, young man," said the principal of the university of Louvain to a literary adventurer, who had offered his services as a master of the Greek language, "you see me, young man: I never learned Greek; and I don't find I ever missed it: I have had a doctor's cap and gown, *without Greek*: I have ten thousand florins a year, *without Greek*: I eat hartily, *without Greek*; and, in short," continued he, "*as I don't know Greek, I do not believe there is any good in it.*" This is what we hear every day from the lips of purse proud, conceited ignorance. If you attempt to describe the pleasures and advantages of the fine arts, or of any liberal accomplishment, to a tasteless blockhead, basking in the sunshine of prosperity, he will instantly tell you how he has got on in life, without any such idle fancies: he will speak with rapture of his success, his health, his appetite, his sensual gratifications: he will not forget to say, that his banker pays more respect to his draft than to the poet's song, or the musician's sweetest notes; and will add, that, as he has gained all this without the least knowledge of the fine arts, he cannot believe them to be of any use.

But, though "the greatest dunce alive" may *get* a fortune, it is out of his power fully to *enjoy* it, without some tincture of polite learning. He is like a man deprived of sight, of hearing, or of any other sense, and from whom pleasure is at that entrance quite shut out. To reason with such a character on the subject, would, indeed, be attempting "to hew blocks of marble with a razor." Yet, we hope that the admirers of the fine arts will not be displeased to hear a new argument in their favor, drawn from the consideration of their being a *necessary* ingredient of human happiness, and our *only* reliefs under the pressure of certain natural wants, which, without them, it would ever have been impossible to supply. This will more evidently appear, from a short inquiry into their origin and destination.

In the infancy of the world, the havoc of wars, the disorders of civil government, the fluctuating state of mankind, and the pressing necessity of attending to the pursuits immediately requisite for the support of life, retarded for a considerable time the progress of genius, and the appearance of the fine arts. But when good laws, and well-regulated institutions, had introduced security, freedom, and ease, men, thus disengaged from their former concerns, and necessarily acquiring a new polish by the gentle collisions of social intercourse, began to enlarge their concep-

tions, and seek for more refined enjoyments than the gratification of mere sensual wants could hitherto have afforded. The beauties of nature, in its state of unadorned simplicity, were far from being sufficient to satisfy those increasing desires: the attractive gloss of novelty was soon worn off from every object; and wonder ceased, upon improved knowledge, and more extensive discoveries. In a word, men, soon tired with the uniform return of the same impressions, felt the necessity of having recourse to their own invention, in order to procure themselves a new arrangement of ideas and sentiments, which might, as it were, enliven their taste, and give a quicker relish to their languid sensations. Hence arose the ELEGANT ARTS, those exhaustless suppliers of the most unspeakable delight: and which may, not improperly, be regarded as a second order of elements, the creation of which Nature had kindly reserved for human industry!

The *usefulness* of the fine arts, that is to say, the benefits and advantages resulting from them, may be considered in another point of view, independently of their fascinating charms, and of those exquisite beauties which it is impossible to think of without delight, or to speak of without emotion. If we turn over the pages of history, we shall see humanity, and the social virtues, always following the fine arts. It was through their happy influence, that Athens became the school of delicacy;—that the original harshness of Rome was gradually softened;—and that all nations grew more refined in their sentiments and more amiable in their conduct, in proportion to their familiarity with works of genius. It is not possible that the grossest eyes, seeing every day masterpieces of sculpture and painting having before them the most regular and magnificient edifices, or perusing the noblest productions of poetry and eloquence, should not catch a certain spirit of order, grandeur, and delicacy. So many striking objects must make an impression upon minds the least disposed to virtue and the graces. Every one of the fine arts has this tendency. "A man," says PLUTARCH, "properly instructed in music from his childhood, cannot fail to have a taste for what is good, and consequently a disgust or aversion to what is bad, even in things wholly unconnected with music. He will never dishonor himself by any meanness; he will be useful to his country, and regular in private life: all his words and actions will be governed by the rules of discretion, and bear the stamp or characters of decency, moderation, and order.

The effects of taste and genius are very widely, though almost

imperceptibly diffused. Great artists exhibit in their performances the most elegant strokes of nature. These are immediately applauded by persons of education. Even the common people cannot see or hear without admiring, and insensibly forming themselves upon what they have seen or heard. They are caught by examples; they apply the model without thinking of it: their manners, language, and outward deportment, discover the first marks of a change for the better, which soon extends itself to the mind also. They are desirous that their thoughts, when expressed, should be found just, natural, and fit to gain the esteem of other men; that the effusions of the heart should appear candid, upright, and amiable; in a word, that the whole character should shine forth in a lively and graceful manner, equally removed from rudeness and affectation

Thus then we seehow a taste for the fine arts leads, step by step, to the discharge of every social duty. It is, in fact, an habitual love of order, which embraces every object that has any connexion with, or relation to us, taking the name of taste, when concerned in things of pleasure or amusement, and retaining that of virtue in moral actions. It is inferior only to the spirit of true religion, which restrains us from offending or injuring any one, and urges us, by all the possible means in our power, to oblige and do good to all around us. Just so the fine arts, though with infinitely less force, by imitating nature, draw us nearer to her, and present us with models of that simplicity, rectitude, and benevolence, which she extends equally to all mankind.

OF POETRY.

To trace the birth of poetry, or the first rude efforts of any of the fine arts, is far more amusing than practicable. Fancy, indeed, has very ingeniously suggested, that the first exclamation of man, when starting from non-entity into being, was a poetical expression. When he opened his eyes on the universe, and felt his own existence, by the agreeable impressions made on all his senses, he could not refrain from lifting up his voice; and the cry which he uttered was a complicated cry of joy, admiration, astonishment, and gratitude, caused by a multitude of ideas, as surprising in themselves as by their novelty. When more at leisure, and recovered from his confusion, he became fully sensible of the many blessings he enjoyed, and of the wonders he beheld around

him, he was desirous that the whole universe should assist him in paying the tribute of praise and glory due to the sovereign benefactor: he animated the sun, planets, rivers, mountains, the winds, and all nature, in his song; and made every created being speak, to join their homage to that of man.

The admirers of poetry, to which they ascribe so grand an origin, are no less warm in their panegyrics on its superior excellence: they assert, that it unites in itself what is most admirable in all the other arts; that it is a mixture of painting, music, and eloquence. "Like eloquence," say they, "it speaks, it proves, it relates; like music, it has its regular movement, its tones and cadences, from a combination of which it forms a sort of concert; like painting, it traces the outlines of objects, lays on the proper colors, and sets them off in all the elegant shades of nature; it makes use of the pencil and coloring, of harmony and concords; it shews us truth, and knows how to make that truth lovely.

"Poetry," it is farther observed in the same strain, "takes in all kinds of subjects: it avails itself of whatever is most brilliant in history; enters the fields of philosophy; transports itself to the heavens to admire the course of the celestial bodies; dives into the abyss of waters, and darts into the bowls of the earth, there to examine the secrets of nature; it penetrates even into the mansions of the dead, to behold the rewards of the just and the punishments of the wicked; in a word, it embraces the whole universe—nay more, as if this world were not sufficient, it creates new ones, which it can embellish with enchanted dwellings, and people with a thousand different inhabitants: there forming new beings after its own fancy, it produces nothing but what is perfect, and refines upon every production of nature.—It is a species of magic, which, spreading an agreeable illusion over the eyes, the imagination, and the mind itself, procures us real pleasures by inventions merely chimerical."

This and much more may be said of the bewitching powers of poetry; but our present view of it is confined to its useful and happy effects. Our former remark concerning the arts in general is here peculiarly applicable. A taste for poetry, and a high respect for the man endowed with that admirable talent, have always marked the progress of nations from a state of ignorance and barbarity to that of civilization and refinement. The stupid and illiberal alone can be prejudiced against the finest exertion of human genius; but the truly great and good, or, to use the strong expression of CLAUDIAN, Virtue herself rejoices in having the

Muſes to atteſt her deeds; and every man muſt be fond of poetry, who does any thing worthy of the poet's ſong*.

THE PRIESTHOOD MORE INVIOLABLE THAN RELIGION ITSELF.

MOLIERE's Plays are juſtly ranked among the moſt finiſhed productions of the comic muſe; but though there was no cauſtic ſalt, no perſonal ſatire in his pieces, yet his animated pictures of the folly and knavery of mankind in general made him many enemies; and he peculiarly incurred the reſentment of the eccleſiaſtics, by expoſing in his admirable comedy called *Tartuffe*, the hypocrites of their order, and the bigots of the laity. Had it not been for the interpoſition of the king, MOLIERE would at that time have fallen a victim to clerical fury, which was ſcarcely to be curbed by royal authority, or appeaſed by the abſolute prohibition of the performance. About a week after, a piece, full of impious jeſts, was preſented at court, under the title of "Scaramouch Hermit."—"Why," ſaid LEWIS XIV. to the great CONDE, who ſat one evening near his majeſty at the repreſentation of it—"why have we no remonſtrance againſt *this* piece, when MOLIERE's play put the whole clergy in ſuch a ferment?"—"That queſtion," replied the prince, "is eaſily ſolved. It is becauſe SCARAMOUCH ſtrikes at *heaven* and *religion only*, which are indifferent matters to thoſe gentry, whereas poor MOLIERE had the unfortunate audacity to make free with the *clergy themſelves.*"

EXTRACTS FROM ÆLIAN'S VARIOUS HISTORY,

BY DOCTOR TOULMIN.

THE GENERALS DEMETRIUS AND TIMOTHEUS COMPARED.

Which was the ſuperior general Demetrius Polioneles, or Timotheus, the Athenian? I will repreſent the conduct of both: from whence it may be judged, which was entitled to moſt honor. Demetrius, drawing up his battering machines to ſhake and throw

* Gaudet enim virtus teſtes ſibi adjungere muſas:
Carmen amat quiſquis carmine digna gerit.

down the walls, took cities by violence, harrassing them to the utmost, and inflicting on them the greatest calamities : Timotheus, by argument and pursuation, shewed them, that it would be for their advantage to submit to the government of the Athenians.

THE ORIGIN OF COCK-FIGHTING.

The Athenians, after the conquest of the Persians, passed a law: " That there should be a public cock-match, on the stage every year." I will explain what gave occasion to this statute. When Themistocles led the forces of the city against the Barbarians, he saw some cocks fighting ; nor did he view them with indifference : but commanding his army to halt, he thus addressed his soldiers ; " these do not assail each other for the sake of country, nor for the paternal Gods, nor for the sepulchres of their heroic ancestors, nor for glory, nor for liberty, nor for children, but for mastery." By this speech he roused the spirits of the Athenians, and he wished to perpetuate the memory of the incident by which he animated their courage, as a stimulant to the like exploits.

THE EFFECTS OF IRONY AND SARCASM.

Irony and sarcastic jeers have, in my opinion, no force in themselves. If aimed at a man of firm mind, they evaporate ; but if, indeed, they are levelled at low and mean spirits, they not only grieve, but sometimes kill. For instance, Socrates, when statyrised and ridiculed on the stage, laughed at it ; but Poliager hung himself.

NO ATHEISTS AMONG BARBARIANS.

Who will not extol the wisdom of the Barbarians? For not one amongst them hath fallen into Atheism, or hath doubted, whether there be Gods or not, and whether they take care of us or not. None of them, neither Indian, Celtic, or Egyptian, adopted such opinions as did Euemeras the Messenian, or Diogenes the Phrygian, or Hippo, or Diagoras, or Sosias, or Epicurus The forementioned Barbarians asserted, that there were Gods, who exercised a providence over us, and predicted future events by birds and tokens, and the entrails of animals, and other prognostcations : all which things are arguments to men of the superintedence of the Gods. They also tell us many things are foretold to them in dreams, and by the stars. From a firm faith in these principles, they religiously offer sacrifices, and live in pure and holy manners, and perform ceremonies, and observe the law of orgies, and do

many other things, which ſtrongly expreſs their worſhip and reverence of the Gods.

OF ALEXANDER AND THE LYRE OF PARIS.

When Alexander viſited Troy, a Trojan, as he was engaged in a cloſe examination of every thing, came and ſhewed to him the Lyre of Paris. "I ſhould much prefer," ſaid he, "ſeeing that of Achilles than that of Paris." For he was deſirous of ſeeing the inſtrument on which a courageous ſoldier ſang the praiſes of brave men. But as to the Lyre of Paris, to what was it ſuited, but to adulterous tunes, adapted to ſooth, captivate, and ſeduce women?

CRATES' GREATNESS OF MIND.

Crates, the Theban, diſcovered, in many inſtances, a greatneſs of mind, and was known to deſpiſe thoſe things to which the majority are wonderfully attached, ſuch as money and their country. That he gave up his fortune to the Thebans was a matter talked of among all; but another action of his is not well known. It was this: Leaving Thebes after its reſtoration, he exclaimed, "I want not a city which Alexander, or ſome other conqueror, will lay in ruins."

OLYMPIAS's GRIEF OVER ALEXANDER LYING UNBURIED.

Olympias, the Mother of Alexander, hearing that her ſon had lain a conſiderable time unburied, ſaid, with heavy groans and violent bewailings, "What ſhall thou my ſon, who aſpired to heaven, and ardently purſued thy aim, ſhalt thou want what the meaneſt men obtain, a grave and burial?" Thus ſhe lamented her own calamity, and reproved his empty pride.

DEMOSTHENES REFUSES DIOGENES' INVITATION.

As Diogenes was dining one day in a tavern, he ſaw Demoſthenes paſſing by, and invited him in. On his declining the invitation, "What," ſays he, "are you aſhamed to enter into a tavern, which is viſited every day by your maſters;" meaning the people and every individual of them, to intimate that public ſpeakers and orators are the ſervants of the people?"

XENOPHON'S LOVE OF ELEGANCE IN DRESS.

As Xenophon ſtudied elegance in other points, ſo he was particularly fond of handſome armour. For he uſed to ſay, that the moſt ſplendid habit was becoming him who had ſubdued his enemies; and that he who died in battle would be gracefully extended, covered with beautiful armour, which would form at once the

ornaments and the sepulchral dress of a brave man. The son of Gryllus is reported to have furnished himself with a shield from Argos, a breast-plate from Athens, and helmet from Bæotia, and a horse from Epidaurium. I must say, that I consider such a selection as indicating the man of taste, and a consciousness of his own dignity.

CALANUS' VOLUNTARY DEATH.

The death of Calanus, the Indian, is worthy of praise, some would say of admiration. It was of this nature: Calanus, the Indian BRAMIN, having taken a last farewell of Alexander and the Lacedæmonians, wished to release himself from the shackels of the body. He had a pile erected in the handsomest suburbs of Babylon. The wood of which it was made, was perfectly dry, and was chosen from cedar, thyme, cypress, and laurel, to produce a sweet fragrance. When he had taken his usual exercise, which was that of running, he ascended the pile, and, encircled with a garland of reeds, stood in the middle of it. The sun at that moment darted upon him with its rays. He fell prostrate before it. This was the signal for the Lacedæmonians to set fire to the pile, This was done. The flame entwining round him, he stood dauntless, and did not fall till he was burnt to ashes. Then, it is reported, Alexander, with great astonishment, said, Calanus had sustained a severer conflict than himself: he had advanced against Porus, Taxiles, and Darius, but Calanus had engaged with pain and death.

THE REASON OF ARISTOTLE'S LEAVING ATHENS.

When Aristotle, through fear of its tribunal, left Athens, he replied to a person who asked him, what kind of a city it was, " a very beautiful one; there," he added, alluding to the sychophants and false accusers, " pear-tree after pear-tree, and fig-tree after fig-tree flourishes, decays, and dies." To the enquiry, why he left Athens, he answered, " because he was very unwilling that the Athenians should offend twice against philosophy:" glancing at the death of Socrates, and at his own danger.

OF PHOCION.

I think the following instance of conduct in Phocion, the son of Phocus, truly excellent. When some charge was ignorantly brought against him, addressing the Athenians, in the public assembly, he declared with judgment and emphasis, "I had much rather myself suffer an injury from you, than do you the least wrong."

Apollonian Wreath.

The UTI POSSIDETIS, *and* STATUS QUO; a POETICAL SATIRE, *addressed to the* MEMBERS *of a late* ADMINISTRATION.

YE Ministers of Britain's State,
Form'd of *all talent*, good and great,
Like GROTIUS vers'd in treaties,
What though *abroad* ye marr'd the scene,
Tell us what 'tis *at home* you mean
By th' Uti possidetis?

Is it that you possess the store
Of Merit that you had before
You took the public duty?
If that be all the praise you want,
The Opposition Bench will grant
Your possidetis uti.

But if we judge by what is past,
Say how you merit's to be class'd,
Where worth's, where wisdom's seat is
Made up of strange discordant parts,
None, "but the Searcher of all hearts,"
Can tell quid possidetis.

Was patriot Virtue erst your guide,
Or did ye list on Faction's side,
And plead her cause?—siletis!
Maidstone's and Newgate's Rolls have nam'd
The Patriot Whigs for whom ye claim'd
The uti possidetis.

United now in Friendship's bands,
What Principle connects your hands?
Your Union's basis show:
Is it the Treasury's Rosy Bed?
Or is it—that ye view with dread
Your wretched Status quo?

If on Finance you build your fame,
To PITT's account transfer your claim,
To him—its ſtate debetis:
Laſt year a woeful tale ye feign'd
Of "Waſted funds, reſources drain'd,
A bankrupt poſſidetis."

Courted by Fox in language ſweet,
Could BENEVENT' refuſe to treat?
Politeneſs would compell him:
'Tis ſtrange that Peace ſhould look ſo queerly
On Men who fraterniz'd ſo dearly
At Paris ante Bellum,

Though favour'd YARMOUTH might be coax'd
Fox was too cunning to be hoax'd,
MAITLAND a Scot diſcreet is:
From ſuch Negociators, ſay,
How could your Baſis ſlip away,
Your uti poſſidetis?

When PITT's good genius bleſs'd the land,
No fond regard for TALLEYRAND
Mix'd with his country's duty;
He—for his Sovereign and the Nation
Reſerv'd his high conſideration,
Nor would have left—*to Implication*
Our poſſidetis uti.

Allied to PITT in early day,
GRENVILLE! the People mark'd your way,
And deem'd your —his Achetes;
With him your patriot ardour fled,
But left *one* Maxim in its ſtead,
The uti poſſidetis.

To you (their Treaſury Baal,) now
Whigs neutraliz'd with Tories bow
And crowd to touch your ſhoe-tye:
O'CONNOR's Friends ſhall praiſe your name,
And future PAINES and HARDY's claim
Their poſſidetis uti.

The *Brissotine* your hand shall kiss,
Spirit of CHATHAM! know'st thou this?
Ye Pittites! quid riddetis?
GRENVILLES and TEMPLES long ago
To *British Worthies* gave at Stow
The uti possidetis.

GREENVILLE! though in your state array
You number WYNDHAM, PETTY, GREY,
Will none of them play booty?
These Whigs are difficult to tame,
They must oppose and scout your claim
To th' possidetis uti.

Though pure your heart, and clean your hands,
And high your rate of merit stands,
Nil valent quod meretis,
Some Brewer in rude but licens'd speech,
Sans proof—that Merit shall impeach,
And quash your possidetis.

GREY, tutor'd long in Fox's school,
By mild ST. VINCENT taught to rule,
A loftier Port will show,
Haply your Cabinet divide,
Nor deign to leave your Tory side
Their half o'th' Status quo.

Yet HOWICK! if thou'rt still the same,
As e're this *alias* grac'd thy name,
What are thy merits? tell 'em:
Sea-Statesman thou *aground* would'st be,
Land-Statesman thou art now *at Sea*,
Hoc Statu geris Bellum.

Nurtur'd in MALAGRIDA's lap,
Imbibing Politics with pap,
PETTY!—thy worth we know:
As SOLON, sage in earliest youth,
A TULLY, e're you shed a tooth,
This was your status quo.

What are your State acquirements now?
The nimble step,—or graceful bow,
To dancing nymphs a treat is;
Ye tellers of th' Exchequer's score!
Count on *one Petty-tally* more
Dum Petty possidetis.

WYNDHAM! thy talents who can class!
Shall I detail 'em, or en masse
With thy new levies rate 'em?
Though France *kill off* our veteran force,
Thy Bills provide a second course
To feed our Belli-statum.

Thy weather gauge is mov'd by squalls,
With *Ins* and *Outs* ascends and falls:
Now at the dog-star's heat 'tis;
Thy schemes in quick rotation twirl'd,
Would change the poles, nor leave the World
Their uti possidetis.

With CRAWFURD for thy bully-back,
What Windmills will ye next attack?
What *pastry* overthrow?
PITT's quota men, and volunteers,
Stript of their jackets, hang their ears,
And take their Status quo.

CADMUS sow'd serpents' teeth of old,
Arm'd men sprung up, and were so bold,
No constable could quell 'em;
Try this, Red-coats, like prawns or shrimps
Arm'd at all points, shall show thy crimps
The status ante bellum.

Now should NAPOLEON's angry Host,
In Boulogne's Flota brave our coast,
No matter where our Fleet is:
A fig for gunboats and corvettes,
Martello towers and martinets
In posse possidetis.

Pure as the fount from which it rose,
Britain! thy stream of Justice flows,
Ye valleys!—nunc cantetis.
Should party feuds pollute its source,
Or Faction interrupt its course,
Nil tanti possidetis.

Ye BACONS, COKE, and HARDWICKE, say,
(Juris periti of your day,
Astute in points and cases)
Was it on frothy declamation,
Or deep and close investigation,
You form'd your legal Basis?

When Keeper HATTON held the Seals,
Though he was tripping with his heels
And light fantastic toe,
BESS knew, before she gave the mace,
That Loyalty, not less than grace,
Compos'd his Status quo.

Had MAIDSTONE'S patriot sought his aid,
He would as soon have vouch'd for CADE,
ERSKINE and Co.—tacetis:
'Tis strange—(to judge him by the sequel)
You e'er should think his worth could equal
Your uti possidetis.

When PITT the British Senate grac'd,
ERSKINE! thy judgment was unbrac'd,
Thy tongue forgot its duty;
Now SOLOMON must yield to thee,
And SEYMOUR'S FRIEND will guarantee
Your possidetis uti.

Since Amiens' farce amus'd the land,
DOCTOR! hast thou improv'd thy hand
At making war or treaties?
With brother HILEY at thy back,
Which is the Stateman, which the Quack
Quid ambo possidetis?

With these, and ministers like these,
England! canst thou be "ill at ease?"
Vain are thy fears, dispel 'em:
With all the Talent of the nation
Focuss'd in Cabinet concentration,
Securè geris bellum.

And you,—ye Pilots of the realm!
Trim well your sails and mind the helm,
Your charge—a proud first rate is;
But should you wreck the Nation's Hope,
O! may her anchor lend *a rope*,
QUOD VOS POSSIDEATIS.

THE MOLEHILL.

TELL me, thou Dust beneath my feet,
Thou Dust, that once hadst breath;
Tell me, how many mortals meet
In this small hill of death.

The Mole, that digs with curious toil
Her subterranean bed,
Thinks not she ploughs a human soil;
And delves among the dead.

Yet ah! where'er she turns the ground,
Their ashes still I see,
For every atom of this mound
Was *once alive*, like me.

Like me, those elder-born of clay
A while enjoy'd the light;
They labour'd thro' their little day,
And went to rest at night.

My night is coming on apace,
And soon, as seasons roll,
My dust, like theirs, shall mark the place
That hides the mining Mole.

Far in the regions of the morn,
The rising sun surveys
Palmyra's palaces forlorn,
Unveiling in his rays.

The Spirits of the desert dwell,
Where east ern grandeur shone;
And vultures scream, hyænas yell,
Where beauty held her throne.

In wild magnificent decay
The palsied fabrics frown,
For storms have rent their strength away,
Till breezes rock them down.

There oft the pilgrim, as he stands,
Sees, from the broken wall,
The shadow tottering on the sands,
Ere the loose fragment fall.

Destruction joys, amind those scenes,
To watch the sport of Fate,
While Time between the pillars leans
And bows them with his weight.

But towers and temples, crush'd by time,
Stupendous wrecks! appear
To me less mournfully sublime,
Than the poor Molehill here.

Thro' all this hillock's crumbling moud,
Once the warm life-blood ran:
—Man! thy own ruins here behold!
Behold *thy* ruins, Man!

Methinks the dust yet heaves with breath!
I feel the pulses beat:
O! in this little hill of death,
How many mortals meet!

By wafting winds, and flooding rains,
From ocean, earth, and fky,
Collected here, the frail remains
Of flumbering millions lie.

O! that the Mufe's eye might trace
Each atom's former ftate,
Or pierce the Spirit's hiding place,
To fcan its future fate!

Ah me!—the light of heaven decays,
And thro' the clofing night,
The vifions of departed days
Gleam on my opening fight.

All ages, and all nations, rife;
For every grain of earth,
Beneath my feet, before mine eyes,
Is ftartled into birth.

Where late the humble Molehill ftood,
A mighty army ftands,
From years beyond and fince the flood,
From nigh and ftranger-lands.

Like rifing mifts, the fhadowy forms
O'er the deep valley fpread,
And like defending clouds, in ftorms,
Lour round the mountain's head.

O'er the wide champaign as they pafs,
Their footfteps yield no found,
Nor fhake from the light trembling grafs
A dew-drop to the ground.

Among their undiftinguifh'd hofts,
With tranfport, I behold
Awful, fublime, terrific ghofts,
—Heroes and kings of old:

Tyrants, the comets of mankind,
  Whoſe blighting influence ran
Thro' all the Eden of the mind,
  And ſmote, and mildew'd man :—

Sages, the Pleiades of earth,
  Whoſe genial aſpects ſmiled,
And flowers and fruitage ſprang to birth
  O'er all the human wild.

Yon gloomy ruffian, gaſh'd and gor'd,
  Was he, whoſe care and ſkill
Firſt beat the ploughſhare to a ſword,
  And taught the *art* to kill.

Behind him ſkulks a ſhade, bereft
  Of fondly-worſhipt, fame :
He built the Pyramids,—yet left
  No ſtone to tell his name !

But who is he, with viſage dark
  As tempeſts when they roar?
—The firſt who puſh'd his daring bark
  Beyond the coward ſhore.

Thro' ſtorms of death, and ſeas of graves,
  He ſteer'd with ſteadfaſt eye ;
His path was on the deſert waves,
  His compaſs in the ſky.

That Youth, who lifts his graceful hand,
  Firſt ſmote the marble block,
And Beauty leap'd, at his command,
  A Venus from the rock.

Trembling with ecſtacy of thought,
  Behold the Grecian maid,
Whom love's enchanting impulſe taught
  To trace a ſlumberer's ſhade:

Sweet are the thefts of love ;—she stole
His image while he lay,
Kindled the shadow to a soul,
And breathed that soul thro' clay.*

Yon list'ning nymph, who looks behind,
With countenance of fire,
Heard midnight music in the wind,
And framed th' Aeolian lyre.

All hail!—the Sire of Song appears,
The Muse's eldest born,
The Sky-lark in the dawn of years,
The Poet of the morn.

He from the depth of cavern'd woods,
That echoed to his voice,
Bade mountains, vallies, rocks, and floods,
And heaven and earth, rejoice.

Charm'd into meekness, while he sung,
The wild beasts round him ran ;
But O the triumph of his tongue!
—It tamed the heart of man.

Dim thro' the midst of twilight times,
The ghost of Cyrus walks ;
And yonder, red with glorious crimes,
Stern Alexander stalks.

Here Hannibal, in all the pride
Of scowling hatred lours ;
There Cæsar,—Brutus at his side,—
In fiery grandeur towers;

* The daughter of a potter at Corinth pencilled out the shade of her lover on the wall, by candle-light, while he slept, which her father filled up with clay, and baked the image in his furnace; thus producing the first rude portrait of human face.

With moon-light softness, Helen's charms
Break thro' the spectred gloom;
The Cynosure of Greece in arms,
That blaz'd over Ilion's tomb.

But Homer,—see the bard arise!
And hark! he strikes the lyre;
The Dardan warriors lift their eyes,
The Grecian chiefs respire.

And while his music rools along,
The towers of Troy sublime,
Rais'd by the magic breath of song,
Mock the destroyer, Time.

For still around th' eternal walls
The storms of battle rage,
And Hector conquers, Hector falls,
Bewept in every age.

Genius of Homer, were it mine
To track thy fiery car,
And in thy sunset course to shine
A radiant ev'ning star;

What theme, what laurel, might the Muse
Reclaim from ages fled?
What realm-restoring Hero chuse
To summon from the dead?

Yonder his shadow flits away:
—Thou shalt not yet depart;
Stay, thou transcendent Spirit! stay,
And tell me who thou art.

—'Tis ALFRED!—In the rolls of fame,
And on a midnight page,
Blazes his broad refulgent name,
The watch-light of his age!

A Danish winter, from the north,
Howl'd o'er the British wild;
But Alfred, like the spring, broke forth,
And all the desert smiled.

Back to the deep he roll'd the waves
By mad Invasion hurl'd;
His voice was liberty to slaves!
Defiance to the world!

And still that voice, o'er land and sea,
Shall Albion's foes appall;
The race of Alfred *will* be free:
—Hear it,—and tremble,—Gaul!

But lo! the phantoms fade in flight,
Like fears that cross the mind,
Like drowning seaman's shrieks, by night,
That faint along the wind.

They were,—they are not,—all is past;
—Tell me,—but who can tell
In what mysterious regions cast,
Immortal spirits dwell?

I know not,—but I soon shall know,
When life and suffering cease;
When this desponding heart lies low,
And I shall rest in peace.

For see,—on death's bewildring wave,
The rainbow, HOPE, arise;
—A bridge of glory o'er the grave,
That bends beyond the skies.

From earth to heaven it swells, and shines
A pledge of bliss to man,—
Time with eternity combines,
And grasps them in a span.

[*From the Athenæum.*

Domestic Occurrences,

OF

Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, & Penang.

March, 1808.

MADRAS.

A grand, festive and national entertainment was given on Thursday evening the 17th instant, by Lady Strange, in honor of the tutelar Saint of Ireland, the preparations which were on the most extensive scale, and carried into effect with correspondent taste and hospitality.

Her Ladyship received her visitors in the front Verandah—National tunes being played by the Bands of the Fort and his Majesty's 30th Regiment, until *God save the King* announced the arrival of the Honorable the Governor.

The Room appropriated for Dancing had received every embellishment, suited to the occasion, from a classical design by her Ladyship—The Floor exhibited the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock united—A Harp surmounted by the Crown appeared in the Centre, with the motto *Erin go brah*, under which were the Initials T. W. L. S.—allusive to a domestic occurrence—The whole surrounded with a rich and deep border of Trefoil, which gave a finish to the drawing at once chaste, elegant and correct.

Shortly after the arrivel of the Honorable the Governor, the Ball was opened by Lady Strange and Sir Edmund Stanley, in the popular national tune of "Saint Patrick's Day in the Morning."

After several Country Dances, Cotillions commenced and were performed with the greatest vivacity and spirit.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the supper room, occupying nearly the whole of the lower part of the house, was thrown open, and displayed every luxury that the most unbounded hospitality could have anticipated. The Champaigne and other wines were excellent and in great profusion.

Her Ladyship was conducted to the table by the Right Honorable the Governor.

Country dances after supper were renewed, and with the agreeable intervention of a Reel, continued their wonted sway, until a late hour on Friday morning.

The Honorable the Governor did not retire until paſt two in the morning.

To enumerate the party preſent, would be merely preſenting our Subſcribers with a liſt of moſt of the beauty, rank and faſhion of the ſettlement.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR INVESTIGATING THE DEBTS OF THE LATE NABOBS OF THE CARNATIC.

THE *Commiſſioners in India for inveſtigating the Debts of their late Highneſs* WALLAJAH *and* OMDUT UL OMRAH, *late Nabobs of the Carnatic, and of the late* AMEER UL OMRAH, do hereby give notice to all Perſons, who claim to be *Creditors* of the ſaid *Nabobs* and of the ſaid AMEER UL OMRAH, and who are deſirous of becoming *Parties* to the *Deed* for the liquidation of thoſe Debts, that they will be ready to receive all claims, that may be preſented at their Office at Fort St. George between the 1ſt day of April and the 30th day of June 1808, by *Creditors* or their *Agents*; after which period none will be received or admitted to the benefit of this arrangement.

That the Parties may be informed what particulars are to be ſtated in making their Applications, the Commiſſioners further give notice, that the nature of the Debt, and the original conſideration, on which it was contracted, muſt be explained; that is to ſay, if the Debt aroſe from Money lent or paid, or for Articles ſupplied, or for ſervices performed; the Sum ſo *bona fide* lent or paid, the Articles ſo ſupplied, and the nature and length of the Services ſo performed, muſt be ſpecifically detailed.—When Intereſt makes any part of the claim, the rate muſt be ſtated, and whether it be according to the rate ſpecified in the obligation, or on what other ground it is claimed: and the Amount of intereſt is to be diſtinguiſhed from the Principal.

Where parties reſide at a diſtance, they muſt appoint an Agent duly authoriſed to appear before the Commiſſioners. When the original Creditor is not living, the Heir, or perſonal repreſentative, or perſons in poſſeſſion of Bonds, or other Claims, not original Creditors, are required to ſtate the circumſtances under which the Bonds, or claims, came into his, or their poſſeſſion, whether in their own right, or for the uſe of other Perſons, and the Value, or conſideration *bona fide* paid, or Security given, for them.

Schedules of all Claims, and of the names of Claimants, will be publiſhed in the Government Gazette, for the information of thoſe,

who may be interested in supporting or opposing the same; and the Commissioners will give due notice to the Parties or their Agents supporting or opposing any Debt, of the day on which it is to be taken into consideration.

The Commissioners further give notice that an Abstract in the following form, must accompany each Claim.

Claim of A. B. submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners.

Name of the original Creditor.	Name of the Claimant.	Date of the Claim.	Amount of the Principal of the Claim, in the Coin specified in the Obligation or Account.	Amount of the Interest, to the 12th of February 1785 and the rate thereof	Amount of the Interest from the 12th of February 1785, to the 15th May 1804.	Aggregate Amount of the Interest.	Aggregate Amount of the claim in the coin specified.	Aggregate Amount in £. sterling at 8s. per Pagoda.	Vouchers produced in support of the Claim.	Remarks.
									This column to contain the substance of the Vouchers, which are to be numbered in the order in which they are referred to, and to be sealed in a separate packet and endorsed, "*Packet of Vouchers in support of the claim of A. B.*"	This column to contain whatever particular circumstances, the Individuals may have to state in further support of their claims.

As a guide to the Parties in calculating the Intereſt on their reſpective Claimes, the following Abſtract from the deed of agreement is given,

The Debts are to be arranged in two claſſes.—The firſt Claſs is to comprize all debts of the *Nabob* WALLAJAH, contracted prior to the 12th day of February 1785: all debts contracted by the ſaid WALLAJAH, and the *Nabob* OMDUT UL OMRAH, reſpectively, for pay and allowances to Civil and Military Servants; and all debts contracted by the late *Nabob* WALLAJAH at any time, which the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company have ſpecially approved, or which they ſpecifically requeſted the ſaid *late Nabobs* to diſcharge.—Intereſt on this Claſs is to be calculated from the date of ſuch debs reſpectively, at the rate ſpecified in the Bonds, or Obligations, not exceeding twelve per Cent per Annum, to the 12th day of February 1785; and from the ſaid twelfth day of February 1785, to the 15th day of May 1804, ſimple Intereſt at ſix per Cent per Annum, is to be computed on the original Principal.

The ſecond Claſs is to comprife all other debts remaining unſettled, and contracted to private Creditors, by the ſaid late *Nabob* WALLAJAH, and the ſaid late *Nabob* OMDUT UL OMRAH, reſpectively, or by his Highneſs the late AMEER UL OMRAH.—On theſe debts ſimple intereſt at the rate of five per Cent per Anum is to be calculated from the time when ſuch debts reſpectively were contracted to the 15th day of May 1804.

The *Deed of Agreement* will remain open for the Inſpection and Signature of the *Creditors* at the Office of the Commiſſioners from the 1ſt day of April until the 30th day of June 1808.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *March* 15, 1808.

W. PARKER,
S. T. GOAD,
HENRY RUSSELL.

N. B Tranſlation of this Notification in the Native Languages will be prepared and publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR INVESTIGATING THE DEBTS OF THE LATE NABOBS OF THE CARNATIC.

The *Commiſſioners in India*, acting in execution of an agreement between the *Eaſt India Chmpany*, and the *Creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic*, think it proper to give this public notice to all Perſons whom it may concern, that an *Act of Parliament* has paſſed the 46*th George III. Chap.* 133 to enable the Commiſſioners

both in *England* and in *India*, the better to carry the Agreement into effect, and that its principal Enactments are the following, viz.

The *Commissioners* are to be sworn to the faithful execution of the Powers, and Trusts vested in them by the Deed of Agreement.

They are authorised to examine all Persons whether Parties or Witnesses upon Oath; and it is declared lawful to them, as well as for all Persons duly authorized to administer Oaths, to administer an Oath to any person making an Affidavit or Deposition in writing, touching any matter referred to the Commissioners, or relating to the Execution of the Trust reposed in them. And in case any Person, in such examination upon Oath, or in any such Affidavit so sworn, shall wilfully and corruptly give false Evidence, or make any false answer, statement, or deposition, every person so offending is declared subject to the pains, and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury.

The Commissioners are authorized, if they shall see fit, either of their own accord, or at the instance of the Company, or of any Person having an Interest to support or oppose any of the Claims, to summon by their precept any Person to attend them, and to require the production of Books, Deeds, Papers, Accounts, or Writings;—and if any Person shall abscond, or wilfully avoid being summoned by the Precept, or, after being summoned, shall wilfully neglect to appear before the Commissioners, or to produce the Accounts or Writings in their possession, that have been required; or shall refuse to be sworn; or, being sworn, shall refuse to answer the questions of the Commissioners, it is declared lawful for the Commissioners to issue their warrant for committing every such person to Prison; there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until he shall submit to be sworn, and examined, or to make the production required.

It is provided that no Person resident in the United Kingdom, shall be compelled by virtue of this Act, to go, and appear before the Commissioners in India; nor any Person resident in India, to come and appear before the Commissioners in England.

And it is provided that no Person shall be compelled to appear before the Commissioners, unless at the Service of the Precept, or within a reasonable time before the day appointed for attendance, the probable amount of his Expences, and a reasonable compensation for his loss of time shall be tendered to him. Every person who attends the Commissioners shall be entitled to reimbursement payable by those at whose instance the precept was issued. The

Commiffioners are authorized, at the requeft of any perfon entitled to reimburfement, to fettle the Amount, and to make an Order, fixing a time and place for thofe liable to the Payment, to difcharge it: and the Perfon fhall ftill be at liberty, to make his election, either to accept of the Amount ordered by the Commiffioners, or to proceed for the recovery of his Expences, and reafonable compenfation by action at Law; it being declared, that in cafe of his accepting the Sum fo ordered, if payment is not made, he fhall recover that fpecific Sum, together with double cofts of Suit.

FORT ST. GEORGE, March 15, 1808. — W. PARKER, S. T. GOAD, HENRY RUSSELL.

N. B. Tranflations of this Document, in the Native Languages will be prepared and publifhed as foon as poffible.

SUBSCRIPTION MASQUERADE AT CALCUTTA,

OF THE 22D JANUARY.

Although the extent and variety of characters, that diftinguifhed the firft Mafqued Ball of this feafon, might be fuppofed fo far to have exhaufted the fertility of tafte and fancy, as to operate to the difadvantage of the fecond; yet the entertainment of laft Friday night, juftified a contrary conclufion, fully proving that both fancy and tafte, like the other faculties of man, whether phyfical or moral, are expanded and improved by exercife—The general afpect of the characters on the two nights, gave no impreffion of famenefs, and among the number of Individuals, we could not trace in the whole, more than five or fix inftances of what could be confidered as repetition.

About 9 o'clock, the doors were opened for the admiffion of the Company. The number of Characters and Mafques continued to encreafe till nearly 12 o'clock, when the great Pic Nic bungalow became fomewhat crowded with it's vifitants—the number of Perfons prefent amounting to about three hundred and fifty.

About a quarter paft 10 o'clock, a fufficiently numerous affemblage had collected to fill the rooms, fo far as to create a good deal of buftle and to excite the difplay of particular character. The motley, bufy fcene, became now highly animated, and continued, as the room filled, to increafe in fprightlinefs and humour, till paft 12 o'clock. Imagination cannot figure a more lively and highly comic difplay, than was maintained during that period, in every quarter of the room. The eye of the fpectator was entertained with the tranfitions of an ever-varying fcene. New objects perpetually crowded on the fight. The gravity of Dominos, Druids, Miffionaries, and the more fombre caft of characters, was inceffantly interrupted by the frolics of a harlequin, or the ludicrous gambols of a pantaloon; or dignified with the ftrut of a Falftaff or of a Knight Errant; while the mind was occafionally difpofed to contemplation,—to liften to the groupes of vocal and inftrumental muficians, or to dwell on the charms of rural beauty:—to

muſe on the figure of "expreſſive ſilence": all of which in their turn, gave way to the buſtle of a Sailor's Hop, to the conteſt of Gladiators, to the Summons of a Town-crier, to the Squalls of Pye Men, or to the din of Tinkers, &c. &c.

To aſſiſt the recollection of ſuch of our Readers as were preſent, and that they who were abſent, may form ſome idea of the ſpirit and variety of the entertainment, we ſhall endeavour to preſent, what is probably expected from the Mirror, a ſhort ſketch, delineating a few features of a part of the Characters, without any regard to ſelection, or without any other order, than that in which they occur to the memory.

We may premiſe, as a genetal remark, that the different characters had evidently more confidence in the facility of concealing their perſons; and were, in conſequence, much leſs conſtrained in ſupporting the parts they had aſſumed, than in the former Maſquerade.

An *Engliſh Country Gentleman*, a good Maſk: The Individual here repreſented, was not deficient in that *nonchalance*, which is underſtood to diſtinguiſh ſome of the ſpecies. He ſuſtained the annoyance of Crumpet Women, Pye Men, Flower Girls, Clowns, and others, with Philoſophical Stoiciſm.

A *Mameluke*, a *Perſian*, and an *Arab*, looked and acted as firſt rate originals. They were probably at home in *Arabic*— their ſtrength however was untried, as no one appeared both willing and able to put them to the teſt, ſo that the Egyptian, the Arab, and the Perſian enjoyed the ſatisfaction of complaining of want of converſation.

A *Red Croſs Knight*, armed cap-a-pee, attracted univerſal admiration, as one of the beſt Maſks in the room. His glittering Armour, and creſted helm, adorned with nodding plumes of white, impreſſed the beholders with the pleaſing recollection of thoſe gallant heroes, who fought for Chriſtianity on the plains of Paleſtine, and ſpread thro' diſtant Countries the fame of Britiſh valor. The courteous demeanour of the Red Croſs Knight to the aſſemblage of fair Damſels, was very appropriate, and afforded a ſtriking contraſt to the careleſs attention, of the Beaux of the preſent age.

A couple of *Chimney Sweepers* enlivened the Room with *Sweep Ho! Sweep Ho!* Theſe Sons of Soot handled their bruſhes with ſo much of the *ſuaviter in Modo*, as to ſhew that they were better fitted to ſhine in the drawing room, than to be uſeful in the regions of ſmoke.

A *Ghoſt* dwelt for ſome time upon the ſight: This Tranſmundane form preſerved his or her character ſo far, that with the utmoſt diligence of inquiry, we could not diſcover a *trait* to aſſiſt in leading to its terreſtrial perſonality.

A *Don Quixotte*, regidly erect in ſtature, lofty in bone, though humble in fleſh, had all the exterior of the hero of Cervantes, but whether from the abſence of Windmills, or other objects for the diſplay of his valour; whether from the want of Sancho or Roſinante, the Knight of *La Mancha*, towards the latter part of the entertainment loſt all his ſpirit of enterprize and ſeemed to avoid adventure. We were the more ſurprized at this inactivity, as in the earlier part of the evening, he handled his lance with ſpirit and ſucceſs in diſarming a Hindooſtanee Gladiator by whom he was aſſailed.

A Trial of roſy, buxom, female *Hay Makers*, gladdened the room with their preſence. The air of *naivet* and beauty, that diſtinguiſhed theſe ſweet nymphs of the meadow, made us envy the Suſſex youth who had the happineſs to be their ſwain.

Two *Highland Military Officers*, with kilts and plaids were pleaſing figures. They were attired in the Gaelic national dreſs; and their appearance brought ſtrongly to recollection the lines of the Scots Ballad—

"———— ————the graceful mien
"And manly air of my Highland Laddie."

An *auld Highland Laird* personified by a gentleman unmasked, was well sustained.

A *Soncy Highland Wife*, whose condition and good appearance proclaimed the happy effects of cakes and ale, was happily hit off.

A *Blind Fiddler* with his *cara sposa* attracted particular attention. The Fidler scraped with taste, but wanted execution. His deficiences however, were amply compensated by the wife, who tho' sweetly diminutive, when contrasted with the Colossus of a husband, was by far the better half. The *pathos* and the musical skill with which she managed a delightful voice, in running over the favorite ballads of "*Haul away*," "*The beggar Girl*," and "*Poor unhappy Kate*," bespoke a high interest in her favour.

A musical party of *three Balled Singers* and a most spirited violin, attracted, by the magic of their charms, an admiring crowd, wherever they took up their ground. Their performances were deservedly encored. The enjoyment however was clouded with the reflection, that the settlement was so soon to be deprived of the society of the leader of the Groupe.

A solitary *Blind Fiddler* led by his faithful Dog; tuned his notes to the tender passion. Like the Lyre of Anacreon, the chords of his violin would only answer to the call of Love.

Mordecai, an excellent Jew, was pourtrayed to the life. This Israelite looked and enacted his part *comme il faut*.

Sir John Falstaff was one of the best and most characteristic figures in the room. It seemed no mimic representation, but the real Knight once more sprung into life, by magic power to aid the festive humours of the evening: His speeches were very oppropriate and classically correct, and his "portly belly" as well lined with sack as if he had, since the merry days of Hal, continued to fare with mine Host of the Garter. We heard him once or twice endeavouring to recount his unlucky adventures to the surrounding crowd, but the complicated noises of *Town Criers*, *Bell Men*, *Ballad Singers*, and *Jolly Tars* overpowred him. An excellent Bardolph was some times seen in his company, while at other times *Mistress Ford* and *Mistress Page*, arrayed in the splendid and elegant Costume of the age, hung on the enraptur'd knight, and gave a pleasing reality to the Dramatic Group.

A *News-man* ran actively about, vociferating "bloody news, bloody news from the Continent." Notwithstanding the scarcity of the article, forming the Capital Stock of this Dealer, he could not get rid of his budget.

A *Water-man*, with the badges of his order plyed diligently for a fare. From the juvenile appearance of this Knight of the Oar, it was doubted whether he had passed his apprenticeship; so he could not get fare for his wherry.

Two *Flower Girls* were distinguished for the neatness of their dress; still more by the elegance and grace of their persons.

A female *Fortune Teller* claimed general admiration. There was something so engaging about this Sooth Sayer, that we were willing to believe that the Keys of Fututity were in her hands.

"*Pots, old Pots to mend*," and a constant clattering on a brazen vessel, tendered the services of a Tinker. This was evidently a merry workman;

"*A Tinker, a jolly Tinker was he.*"

A couple of excellent *Pantaloons* were, as they ought to be, awkward and active. Their shoulders were always in the way to receive the blows of Harlequin's sword.

A solitary *Waggoner* and one or two *Farmers*, were no bad specimens of our British Yeomanry.

A *Coachman* was richly laced and caparisoned; but he had unfortunately lost his whip.

A couple of smart young *Valets* had all the pertness of that appendage of English Fashionable Life.

A French *Cook*, a facetious pleasant fellow, looked as if he perfectly understood the management of a delicate morceau.

A *Starched Old Maid*, was delightfully characterised, and supported with spirit by a young lady, who, we may safely predict, will never make a nearer approach to the characters she represented than by imitation.

A most interesting female figure, veiled in black, from head to foot, engaged our attention. On attempting to address this personage, she applied a key to her lips, denoting that she was the Goddess *Tacita*, or SILENCE.

A *Rohilla Chieftain* was appropriately dressed and well personified.

Four or five *Hindoostannie Gladiators* with their Shields and Swords, were expert in the use of their weapons.

Two *Harlequins* were distinguished for their nimbleness and agility; and contributed, by their humorous pranks, a full share to the gaiety and sprightliness of the entertainment.

A *Butcher*, who might safely vie with any that Leaden Hall or Clare Market could produce, was inimitable—He had his tray and his meat in such order, and plyed his carver upon his Steel with such glee, as might provoke an appetite even in a Calcutta Invalid.—Moreover, his *phiz* and Corporation wore such proofs of friendly intercourse with the best fare and *Meux and Co's* entire, that fain would we have had a swig at his jug and a cut at his steak. One of the long pated Highlanders, gifted, we suppose, with the second sight, thus addressed the Butcher; "Honest Cheeld, a dinna ken gin ye be gude at felling a Stot; but am deevlishly "mistaen gin ye were to come across a French three Decker, but ye'd mak him "faln to be *packin hame*, unco fast."

A number of *Sailors*, two or three of whom had evidently got their grog on board, were among the most restless and lively characters in the room.

An *Old Cloth Man*—most excellent.

A *Greenwich Pensioner* with wooden Leg, was happily conceived and well sustained.

A *Cricketer*, who carried his stump and his ball, attended all the evening, but failed to make a match.

A *Fakeer*, bawling out "*aik paisa dalou, Baba,*" was most successfully imitated—many of the Natives in the Lobby and on the Stairs, were so captivated with this representation, that they opened their purses to the pretended Mendicant.

A religious *Hindoo Female*, gave a hideous picture of fanaticism.

A highly correct representative of a tipsey sailor, jostled round the supper tables; and amused the company with the eccentricities of his character.

A *Post-man*, tenacious of his mask, also traversed the Supper Rooms, keeping his bell in pretty constant service.

Three or four *Crumpet Women* trudged about the Rooms strongly recommending the contents of their baskets. One of these Damsels, a Gigantic Nymph, was so free with her gifts that every Mask, coming within her reach, had it slips distended with her cakes. At length an honest Habernian relieved the company from her annoyance, by pocketing the remains of her stock.

A *Pye man*, having his basket charged with hot mutton Pyes, brought his speculation to a favourable market.

There were a couple of *Dutchmen*, both good and true. One of them attracted particular attention. This worthy *Mynheer* maintained the unities of character most correctly. He was clothed in a full suit of brown broad Cloth, having his inexpressibles abundantly roomy. The buttons of his suit, which were thickly set, were formed of dollars, and other weighty coin. If there were any who, for a moment, doubted the purity of his metal, he soon convinced them on unmasking, that throughout he was sterling *Money*.

A *Malay*, who appeared as if just arrived from the Moluccas, exhibited the gait, mien and appearance of his original, most happily. We were glad to find that he met in the rooms with an Irish Friar, with whom he enjoyed the pleasures of conversation, in his native language.

A poor Dwarfish *English Woman*, united to a most ponderous, heavy headed *sot*, could find no other security against her husband's intemperance with the bottle, then carrying him on her back; a duty which she *manfully* performed during the whole evening; not without the commiseration of the spectators, on account of the heavy burthen with which she was loaded.

A pious *Missionary* shewed indefatigable zeal in soliciting subscriptions. We were happy to see that his list was respectably patronized; though at the bottom of his paper, we noticed some sarcastic remarks, which the godly man bore with all the patience of Christian character.

A pleasing group of *Savoyards* graced the Entertainment during the latter part of the evening.

An *English Landlady* was one of the best drawn characters in the Room. The arch leer, the cunning address, and officious civility of the Hostess, was strongly and accurately pourtrayed.

A *Man of the Woods*, in spite of his shaggy skin and savage look, was one of the best humoured, merry fellows imaginable.

An excellent *Group of Bacchanalians & Bachante's* supporting a barrel on which was seated the rosy God of Wine, entered the Room late in the evening, and gave a new and pleasing turn to the attention of all. The jolly Bacchus, soon overpowered with the juice of the Grape, tottered on his seat, and after a round was seated on the floor. A fool, gazing on the marvellous Group, lost his balance and fell over the inebriated Deity, who was fortunately soon recovered and snatched away by his Companions: though the procession was so unfortunately dispersed, merry Bacchanalians continued their progress with Pipe and Tabor.

We must now conclude our account of characters with a general enumeration of those that remain. A number of *Priests* and other *Religious Personages*, two *Draymen*, several *Native Cudgellers*, *Hooka-burdars*, *Hurcarruks*, *Persians*; *Dryards* and *Hamadryards*, *Knights-Errant*, *Fairies*, *Nurses*, &c. &c. &c. served to make up the number of characters to upwards of an hundred and sixty.

The decorations of the Room were left to Mr. Moore, and the stile in which it was finished reflects credit on his taste. The Eastern extremity was painted in its center, with a view of the principal Gate-way, and part of the adjoining works, of Stirling Castle; skirted on each side by Forest Trees; and, from beneath their foliage an illuminated Crescent was seen as if ascending to the Meridian. This simple contrivance had a very pretty effect—The Western extremity of the Room was painted on one side, with a correct representation of Ware Bridge, the water rolling under its Arches:—on the other side was a beautiful view of Ruins near

Powderham, in Devonſhire, the centre being occupied with a Painting of Roſs Caſtle.

The whole of the Piers, between the windows, on either ſide of the Room, extending ninety feet, were painted with various ſhewy Tropical Trees; the rows of Colonades were covered with green boughs. The Room was lighted by numerous ſmall lamps, ſuſpended in feſtoons between the pillars. The appearance of the whole was neat and ſimply ruſtic. The ſpacious dimenſions of the apartment were well adaped for the Entertainment as a part of the Bungalow was partitioned off, and divided into ſix compartments, for the accommodation of the Ladies, who were thus enabled to change their dreſſes without inconvience or delay. A number of Rooms below ſtairs, were allotted to the Gentlemen.

The Maſquerade having continued 'till about half paſt 12 o'clock, the Muſic gave the ſignal for Supper. The company then unmaſked and repaired to the Supper Rooms: After a ſhort refreſhment, the Tables were deſerted; the Company haſtening to the Aſſembly Room, were the Country Dances began, and which, notwithſtanding the fatigues of the earlier part of the evening, were maintained with more than uſual ſpirit and vivacity.

At 4 o'clock, a Company, conſiſting of nearly a hundred, ſat down to a ſecond Supper; when the party was regaled with a few ſelect ſongs. Mr. Ravenſcroft gave an excellent Hunting Song. He was followed by Mr. Parry, whoſe taſte and execution are well known. *Fal de ral Tit*, by Mr. Wilton, was given in the higheſt ſtile of humour and excellence. Captain Packenham and ſome other Gentlemen, likewiſe contributed by their vocal exertions, to the pleaſures of the feſtive hour. The Company thus hapily engaged, reproached the velocity of time, when they heard the morning gun announce the return of day. [*Mirror.*

AGRA RACES.

Major General Dickens, was invited to partake of the amuſements of this day, he honoured the ſociety by his affable and complaiſant acceptance of their invitation.—He arrived at Agra on the 19th, and during the four days preceding the race, was moſt hoſpitably received, and ſumptuouſly entertained, by the ſenior officers of the ſtation.—He was unfortunately prevented, by ſome untoward circumſtance, from attending the races, in the morning. —The day was ſpent in amuſements of various kinds, as cricket, quoits, &c. &c. and at half paſt 6 o'clock, the drums ſounded the ſignal for dinner, when the party conſiſting of nearly 80 perſons, ſat down to a feaſt compoſed of the choieſt viands and wines — The company were now regaled by the preſence of Major Gen. Dickens and his ſuite, which from a conſideration, equally of his high rank, moſt agreeable manners, and his welcome reſtoration to the enjoyment of the amuſements of the evening, ſeemed to create univerſal gratification.—When the cloth was removed, the following among many Toaſts were given, accompanied by appropriate Tunes.

The KING,—"*God ſave the King.*"
The TURF, 3 times 3.—"*The high mettled Racer.*"
The PRINCE OF WALES.—"*Britons ſtrike home.*"
The DUKES OF YORK and the BRITISH ARMY, 3 times 3.—"*Duke of York's March.*"
The BRITISH NAVY, 3 times 3.—"*Rule Britannia.*"
The E. I. COMPANY, 3 times 3.—"*Money in both Pockets.*"
LORD LAKE, 3 times 3.—"*Britiſh Grenadiers.*"
The GOVERNOR GENERAL, 3 times 3.—"*Downfall of Paris.*"
The COMMANDER IN CHIEF and the INDIAN ARMY, 3 time 3."—*March of H. M. 67th Regiment.*"
The FIELD ARMY, 3 times 3."—"*Grenadier's March.*"

on the Ladies retiring,

ALMA MATER, 3 times 3.—"*Kiſs my Lady.*"
SUCCESS TO CONFUSION, 9 times 9.—"*Paddy O'Rafferty.*"
KING HENRY VIII. before he was Crowned, 3 times 3.—"*The Roaſt Beef of Old England.*"

on General Dickens retiring,

GENERAL DICKENS.—"*See the Conquering Hero comes.*"

At half paſt ten the major part of the company retired to the dancing tents, to join eagerly expectant Ladies, leaving mirth and joviality to enjoy their full ſcope at the table, while they, intoxicated with the more inordinate attractions, revelled in the merry dance.

The harmony of the company during the evening was interrupted by the abſcence of one of its principal promoters, and the abrupt departure of another at a very early hour; both of whom, by their ingratiating manners and ſterling worth, had gained the eſteem and affection of the ſociety, in ſuch a degree, that the occaſion of their abſence checked the animation of the company for the remainder of the evening. Their healths were toaſted at the ſupper table as a token of the regret which their abſcence had cauſed.

At half paſt one, the ſupper was announced; after partaking of ſoupes, a cold collation, and an elegant deſſert, the company returned to the dance, which was kept up with great glee and hilitary until ¼ paſt 3, the company then retired to reſt, highly pleaſed with the general conduct of the entertainment, and thankfully indebted to the Stewards who had ſuperintended its arrangement.

A Pig with his tail ſhaved and ſoaped—a Prize of 2 gold mohurs and the Pig was offered to the ſucceſsful purſuer, who by ſeizing the tail, ſhould throw the Pig over his head.

After a great deal of ſport, and repeated charges by the Pig amongſt the crowd, an Artillery-man gained the Prize, and univerſal applauſe.

A Wreſtling Match between a profeſſed Wreſtler and a Seapoy, for a prize of 50 rupees.—The weight of the Wreſtler ſeemed to prevail in the onſet, but after a ſevere conflict of three quarters of an hour, the muſcular ſtrength and activity of the Seapoy ſucceeded in throwing his adverſary on his back;—the Prize was accordingly beſtowed on the Seapoy, amid ſhouts of applauſe fron the ſurrounding ſpectators.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1808.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,—MARCH 2, 1808.

PUBLIC DISPUTATION.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD MINTO, Governor General and Viſitor of the College of Fort William, having appointed Saturday the 27th of February, for a Public Diſputation in the Aſiatic Languages, to be held in conformity with the Statutes of the College, the Governors, Officers, Profeſſors and Students of the College, met at 10 o'clock, at the Government Houſe; where the Members of the Supreme Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Preſidency with others of the Principal European Inhabitants of Calcutta, and a few reſpectable Natives were alſo aſſembled.

As ſoon as the Right Honorable the Viſitor had taken his Seat, the Public Exerciſes commenced in the following order:

FIRST. HINDOOSTANEE.

DISPUTATION.

POSITION.—"In the acquirement of knowledge, genius cannot "avail without application."

Reſpondent,	E. R. Barwell,
Firſt Opponent,	Alexander,
Second Opponent,	Siſſon,
Moderator,	Dr. John Leyden,

SECOND. PERSIAN.

DISPUTATION.

POSITION.—"The Perſian Language merits attention, not only "on account of its utility, but alſo from the beauties of "the compotions in that Language."

Reſpondent,	Lindſay,

First Opponent, Alexander,
Second Opponent, Colvin,
Moderate, M. Lumsden, Esq.

THIRD BENGALEE.

DISPUTATION.

POSITION.—" The Natives of Bengal are happier under the " British than they were under any former Government."

Respondent, Tytler,
Opponent, Dick,
Moderator, The Rev. W. Carey.

FOURTH. ARABIC.

Declamation, Colvin.

" On the utility of learning, and the advantages resulting from " the institution of literary seminaries."

FIFTH. MAHRATTA.

Declamation. Sotheby.

" On the utility of the study of the Mahratta Language."

As soon at the Disputations and Declamations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the Right Honorable the Visitor, the several Students of the College, who were entitled under Statue VIII, to receive Degrees of Honor, as well as, successively, the whole of the Students who at the late Examination had been found qualified to enter upon the public service; and had consequently obtained permission from The Visitor to quit the College, under the Rule contained in Section XII, Regulation III, 1807. The President read the Certificate granted by the Council of the College to each Student respectively, in pursuance of the above Statue, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed Studies of the College; and also the general tenor of his conduct, with the amount, if any, of the debt contracted by him during the period of his attachment to the College. When the Certificate had been read. The Visitor presented to each Student entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma inscribed on Vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction on which he felt in conferring it.

The Students on which the Right Honorable the Visitor was pleased to confer a Degree of Honor on this occasion, and the Languages for their high proficiency in which the Degree of Honor were respectively conferred, are, as follow:

Alexander Fraser Tytler, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee.
Alexander John Colvin, Persian and Hindoostanee.

William Lindſay, Perſian and Hindooſtanee.
Robert Alexander, Do. Do.
Thomas Siſſon, Do. Do.
James Munro Macnaab, Do. Do.
Edward Richard Barwell, Hindooſtanee.

The Honorary Prizes and Medals, adjudged at the late public examination, were diſtributed by the Preſident of the College Council, in preſence of the Viſitor, to the following Students:

Alexander Fraſer Tytler,—As per annexed report.
Alexander John Colvin, ditto.
William Lindſay, ditto, and a Medal as third in Perſian writing in 1807.
Robert Alexander, ditto, and a Medal of merit adjudged in the 2d term for proficiency in Hindooſtanee.
Thomas Siſſon, as per annexed report.
James Munro Macnaab, Medals of merit for proficiency in Hindooſtanee in the 2d and 3d terms.
Edward Richard Barwell, as per annexed report.
W. A. Chalmer, a Medal of merit adjudged in 3d term, for proficiency in Hindooſtanee and another at the late examination for proficiency in Perſian.
George Ellice, as per annexed report.
William Fleming Dick, ditto.
Seignellay Thomas Cuthbert. Ditto.
George Sotheby, as per annexed report. Alſo a Medal of merit adjudged in the 3d term, for proficiency in Hindooſtanee, and another at the late Examination for proficiency in Perſian.
Charles George Balgrave, as per annexed report.
Robert Chamberlain, ditto.
William Forreſter, ditto.
Charles Tucker, a Medal as ſecond in Nagree writing in 1807.

After the Prizes and Honorary Rewards had been diſtributed, The Right Honorable the Viſitor, delivered the following Diſcourſe:

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William,

In addreſſing a body conſtituted as you are, I have to regret, that the courſe of my purſuits and occupation has not led to thoſe attainments, which can enable me to form a perſonal judgment on the intereſting objects which are peculiarly connected with the ſolemnities of the preſent day, much leſs to bring into this chair the authority of the diſtinguiſhed and accompliſhed perſon who lately filled it. In the delicate and ſcrupulous office, however, of diſtributing the honors and rewards, which are actually aſſigned to ta-

lents, application and conduct in this place, I have felt no diffidence, and I shall feel none in performing the remaining duties of the day, by observing on the progressive success of this institution, both in its immediate and peculiar functions for the instruction of youth, and in its more general tendency to promote the improvement and extension of oriental habits and acquirements, because my own difficient judgment has been guided by that of learned and honorable men, whose enlightened testimonies, I know cannot mislead me. Speaking, therefore, no longer in my individual character, but as I ought, and as I am about to do, in that of the high office, which I have the honor to bear, I rest on the firm and secure ground, which ought to be the foundation of every act and of every sentiment issuing from such offices; I mean, the collected wisdom, knowledge and discernment of those who are qualified, by their station and by personal endowments, to aid me with their counsel.

Supported therefore, by such authority, I am happy to commence my first discourse from this seat, by congratulating the college and the public, on the satisfactory and horable proofs afforded in the present examination, of the growing advantages derived from this institution, and of the progress continually making towards the accomplishment of its important ends. These gratifying results are evinced both by the proficiency of the Students in the differet branches of learning which they have cultivated; and in the valuable additions which have been made to the general stock of Eastern literature, by the learned labours, as well of able men attached to the college, as of other studious persons who drink at the same spring.

If a comparison were drawn between the present year and the three preceeding, the result would be extremely advantageous to the later period; and would justify on clear and satisfactory grounds the assertion which I am happy to think myself warranted in making, that the college of Fort William is advancing in a course of sensible improvement. But as the number of years we should have to review might render the argument somewhat complicated, and as a parallel between the present, and the last preceeding year, will yield the same conclusion, I shall content myself with a few observations on that view of the subject.

The first indication of progress which I have the satisfaction to remark in the present year compared with the preeceding is, that a greater number of Students have been found sufficiently proficient in the Oriental languages to quit College and to enter on the

duties of the Service. Twenty names have been reported this year competent to the functions of public busineſs. The number which the examination of the preceeding year furniſhed to the ſervice was fifteen.

I obſerve, alſo with ſatisfaction, that the number of Students who have preſented themſelves for examination in the Perſian language, has conſiderably increaſed. At the former examination the number was fifteen; it is now twenty-ſeven.

In the preceding year, three Students had attained a ſufficient eminence in the knowledge of Perſian to be ranked in the Firſt Claſs.

In the preſent year that number of eminent Perſian Scholars is doubled.

In the former year, five were placed in the Second Claſs.

In the preſent, nine have attained the ſame degree of proficiency; and in the preſent year the ſame number are found in the two ſuperior Claſſes, as occupied three at the former examination.

It is alſo worthy of remark, as denoting, either improvement in the mode of inſtruction, or increaſed application in the Students, but indicating, either way, in effect, a very ſatisfactory progreſs in the inſtitution itſelf, that a competence in the Collegiate Studies, qualifying the Student for the public Service, was found to be obtained this year in a period conſiderably ſhorter than appeared to have been the caſe at the former examination.

Of the fifteen Gentlemen who were qualified to leave College in January 1807, three only had attended College leſs than two years.

Of the twenty who are this year qualified for the ſervice; ten have attained that proficiency in a ſhorter period than two years.

Laſt year the longeſt period of ſtudy was two years and eleven months.

This year the longeſt period has been two years and five months.

The ſhorteſt period at the former examination was one year and three months.

The ſhorteſt of this year has been ſo little as four months, and there is another example of five.

Theſe latter inſtances indeed of extraordinary and ſucceſsful application to ſtudies, the difficulties of which have been acknowledged by the moſt able and the moſt diligent, ſhould rather be aſcribed, no doubt, to the extraordinary efforts and abilities of the individuals to whom I allude and whom I ſhall not eaſily forget to name in their proper place, with the honour that is due to them,

than adduced as a fair argument of ſuperiority in the particular period that has happened to produce them. But, in truth, we are entitled on a general comparative average of time, at the two Examinations, to claim a ſenſible progreſs in the ſucceſs of this College during the laſt twelve months.

It is impoſſible, in this place, not to remark, that the progreſs of this year, which I have eſtabliſhed, bears a ſtrong teſtimony to the wiſdom of every material alteration which has been made, ſince the examination of 1807, in the rules which formerly prevailed reſpecting the period of attendance on the College of Fort William preſcribed to the Students. The whole of the Junior Civil Servants were formerly attached to the College during a fixed period of three years. The alteration to which I allude was made by Section XII, Regulation III, 1807, which reſcinded the former rule, and provides "that their continuance in College will henceforward be regulated by *proficiency*;" and it is added, that "the Patron and Viſitor will determine, from the reports of proficiency made to him after the public Examinations, when the Students may be permitted to quit the College as having completed the preſcribed courſe of Study."

After the ſyſtem which now ſubſiſts for the Education of the Company's Junior Servants, was adopted; that is to ſay, when proviſion was made in England by inſtituting the College at Hertford, for the more general branches of inſtruction, and for an elementary and preparatory introduction to Eaſtern language, and when the ſtudies to be purſued at the College of Fort William were limited to the language of Aſia, and to the laws and regulations of this Preſidency, it became unneceſſary to detain the young men deſtined for the public ſervice, in a ſtate of inaction, during a period which, having been fixed in contemplation of a more extended courſe of ſtudy, would not have been too long for completion of ſuch a plan, but ceaſed to the requiſite for the contracted and ſupplementary courſe reſerved for this College. The competence of the Student for the buſineſs of India, is now the reaſonable meaſure of his confinement to College, and its protraction beyond that point, becomes unprofitable to the public, and ſpeaking generally, detrimental to the individual.

In theſe reſpects, therefore, the alteration was ſalutary; but it was conducive alſo to another moſt deſirable end; for, by ſupplying a powerful inducement to diligence and exertion, it infuſed into the ſtudies of the College that ardour and activity, which a diſtant and a fixed period of emancipation muſt have tended to damp

and repreſs. The two cauſes appear, accordingly, to have produced their correſponding effects; and efficiency of the new regulation in animating the ſtudious efforts of our young Brethren, has been ſignally manifeſted on this firſt occaſion, when the teſt of experience could be applied to it. I think it on that account my duty to declare, that the ſenſe I entertain of its importance will enſure on my part an impartial and inflexible execution of this beneficial rule.

The period of attendance on College, and that of entering on the great theatre of life, will be regulated, therefore, by the proficiency of each individual in the ſtudies preſcribed to him. Thoſe whoſe diligence may have abridged the term of reſtraint, will not only enjoy ſooner the fruit of their labour, but even the ſweets of liberty will be enhanced by honour, and they will carry into their new condition, the reputation and diſtinction which their former merits had obtained.

I refrain from the more ungracious delineation of the oppoſite conſequences which muſt accompany the ſlow entrance of thoſe into the world, who may have permitted a ſucceſſion of juniors to paſs before them, and who will have to endure the uneaſy gloom and humilitations which always attend both the conſciouſneſs and the diſplay of inferiority. It is enough, in this place to ſay, that an early or a late entrance into the ſervice, are the firſt conſequences of meritorious or blameable conduct at College. There are undoubtedly other and more important points depending on the ſame criterion, but I ſhall ſpeak of them in another part of my diſcourſe.

I have had the ſatisfaction to confer degrees of honour and other marks of approbation and diſtinction on the Gentlemen whom I am about to name.

MR. TYTLER,
MR. COLVIN,
MR. LINDSAY,
MR. ALEXANDER,
MR. SISSON,
MR. MACNAAB, and
MR. BARWELL.

The degrees of honour is itſelf unequivocal teſtimony of diſtinguiſhed merit, becauſe ſtatutes of the College have wiſely required ſuch proof of excellence, in thoſe who aſpire to it, as diligence and talents united can alone furniſh. I am unwilling, however, to paſs unnoticed the particular claim to diſtiction which each of theſe candidates for honour has ſucceſsfully aſſerted.

Mr. Tytler ſtands in the higheſt claſs of Hindooſtanee and Per-

ſian, and his name is at the head of thoſe who have ſtudied the vernacular language of Bengal. To eminence in two languages, and to the firſt place in another, his induſtry and capacity have enabled him to add an elementary acquaintance with a fourth; I mean the Mahratta, a language more immediately connected, indeed, with the ſervice of other Preſidencies, but no unprofitable acquiſition in ſome departments of the public ſervice under the Go-vernment of Bengal.

Mr. Colvin has attained eminence in the Perſian and Hindooſ-tanee languages, and in the midſt of thoſe occupations, has obtained the firſt place with the diſtinction of a Medal, in the ſtudy of Arabic.

Mr. Lindſay occupies the firſt place in the firſt claſs of Perſian. He is in the higheſt form of Hindooſtanee, and is ſecond only to Mr. Colvin in Arabic. To theſe ſucceſsful and various ſtudies, he has added the difficult but valuable accompliſhment of high proficiency in writing both the Perſian and the Negree characters. I ſhould do injuſtice to the talents and application of Mr Lindſay, if I did not obſerve that the merit of theſe numerous acquirements is enhanced by the ſhort period in which he has triumphed over ſo many difficulties. Mr. Lindſay entered College in the month of November 1806, and has entitled himſelf, therefore, to quit it with ſingular honour in the ſhort ſprce of a year and two months.

Mr. Alexander holds the ſecond place, and ſtands, therefore, amongſt the moſt eminent both in the Perſian and Hindooſtanee languages, having attained that diſtinction by the aſſiduous application of little more than one year and ſix months.

Mr. Siſſon and Mr. Macnaab have furniſhed other examples of the ſucceſs, which attends a diligent and vigorous exerciſe of talents, by riſing in a year and a half to the firſt claſſes of the Perſian and Hindooſtanee languages.

And Mr. Barwell has the diſtinction of poſſeſſing the firſt place in Hindooſtanee; the third in the uſeful language of Bengal, and the firſt in the art of Nagree writing.

I ſhould indulge myſelf in a wider field of commendation than is warranted by former practice, if I were to recite the names, and it would be no inconſiderable number, of our younger members, who have already given earneſt of future eminence, and in this honorable conflict of early talents and virtues, have already ſeized on ſtations beyond their ſtanding. But if their claims on public approbation are not yet mature for this anniverſary, do not let them imagine they are unobſerved. I have a pleaſure in declaring as

Patron and Visitor of this important establishement, that I keep even the youngest in my eye and while we are gathering on this day the ripe fruit of one abundant Summer, I am happy to contemplate the fair blossom which on its turn is to crown the promise of another.

Forbearing, however, as I do, from the premature notice of good conduct, however commendable in itself, in the first stages of academical life. I should feel far short of a duty at once sacred and grateful to me, if on this day of public testimony to merit, I should withhold from acknowledgment and applause two names, low indeed in the list of your College, but already conspicuous in the roll of its honor.

Mr. Chalmer, who entered the College of Fort William but last August, has in January been declared to possess a competent proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee, with elementary knowledge of Arabic. A progress so rapid and so remarkable has required, and therefore evinces, a rate union of distinguished qualities. Labour would alone have conducted him to the same goal, but at a slower pace. Genius, unattended by industry, unstimulated by a liberal love of learning and undirected by a steady sense of duty, might have made less progress, than ever dullness itself. But abilities and application, vigorously addressed to the discharge of duty, have opened to him the career of life almost in its dawn, and presented to him the early prospect of honor and advantage generally reserved for riper years.

Mr. Sotheby has in four months study merited the following testimonial, which I shall in the very words of which the learned Council of the College conclude their report of those gentlemen whom they have adjudged to be qualified to leave the College and enter on the public service.

" Mr. Sotheby having attained high proficiency in the Hindoo-
" stanee, and considerable proficiency in the Persian and Mahratta
" languages, appears to be fully competent to enter on the public
" service; but as he does not belong to this establishment; and as
" the College Council understand he does not at present wish to
" leave the College, his name is not included in the above report."

Every line of this passage appears to me pregnant with praise of the highest quality.

Mr. Sotheby, it is observed, " does not belong to this establishment."

That circumstance is a remarkable feature in Mr. Sotheby's case. The admission of gentlemen belonging to the establishment of

other Presidencies, to the College of Fort William, is not in strictness conformable to the regulations which it has pleased the Honorable Court of Directors to appoint on that subject. But the literary thirst of Mr. Sotheby's eager and inquisitive mind, and the sound well regulated, well directed and ingenious ambition of his ardent character, were not to be repressed, by a general regulation, merely of convenience, made for ordinary cases, but not inflexible, as it has proved, to the individual claims of single exceptions. Mr. Sotheby, therefore began by surmounting that obstacle, and was warmly welcomed into the very sanctuary which he violated. How well he has justified this diviation from law, and redeemed his own offence and ours, by the fruit which it has borne, the college council has just apprized us.

The report which I have read states, " that Mr. SOTHEBY " having attained high proficiency in the Hindoostanee, and con- " siderable proficiency in the Persian and Mahratta languages, " appears to be fully competent to enter on the public service."

As the attainments thus reported by the College Council were made in the short space of four months, and exceed so far as the usual atchievements of industry and capacity as to wear almost an air of fable and prodigy, no higher testimony could be born to those qualities, and to the signal and remarkable degree in which Mr. SOTHEBY possesses them, than the report which I have just read. Government would surely have concurred in the conclusion which follows, " that Mr. S. was fully competent to enter on the public service;" and in confirmation of that sentiment, it will not be imaginable that marks of confidence and favor would been wanting to endowments so worthy of both.

The Report concludes,

" And the College Council understand he does not at present " wish to leave the College, his name is not included in the " above Report.

Eminent as the place undoubtedly is in our esteem, to which the studious energy of Mr. SOTHEBY has entitled him, it is, I confess, in the point last alluded to that he stands, in my judgment, most remarkably and most honorably distinguished. We are all acquainted with that impatience for manhood, which is in a manner characteristic of youth. There are two ways of asserting that claim, and gratifying that impatience; one, and I fear, the most general, is to assume in haste the forms, costume, and habit of men; to emulate their expences, without their means; to copy their ridicules, and to anticipate their vices. The other, and less frequent

mode of aſpiring to and haſtening manhood, is to accumulate knowledge; to mature the mind; and to put on the true properties and character of man. He who in his deſire to be, and not to ſeem a man, conſents to prolong, the reſtraints, the diſqualifications, the privations, the dependence of boyhood or youth, is already the man that others would ſtrive in vain to appear. To Mr. Sotheby, the door of reſtraint was unbarred; the world ſtood open to his view; and with all the enticements of novelty, of favour and of honors, invited him to the fellowſhip of men. He has had the manly judgment, and the manly fortitude to turn his back upon thoſe allurements, and has choſen to merit rather than to poſſeſs, the tempting objects which ſeemed to court his acceptance. He has, indeed, made that choice, which the moral fable of antiquity has taught us, was recommended by wiſdom, and rewarded by fame and immortality.

I have dwelt, I confeſs, ſomewhat largely, on what appears to me a rare example of early maturity in judgment, talents and character; becauſe I have thought it, in truth, entitled to a place in the Faſti of your College, and *ſi quid mea Carmina poſſunt*, the name of Mr. Sotheby ſhall not be omitted in its tablets.

If I have been ſilent, hitherto, on the acknowledged merits of the Profeſſors and other officers of the College, it is becauſe I felt, that the excellence of the ſcholar is the beſt praiſe of the maſter; and that the favourable ſentiments I have been ſo happy as to expreſs, concerning the general and increaſing proficiency of ſtudents, conveyed in the leaſt queſtionable, and perhaps the moſt acceptable form, the panegyrick of the Preceptor. I have great ſatisfaction, however, in ſaying diſtinctly, that the ſkill, aſſiduity and learning of the Profeſſors and their coadjutors have never been more conſpicuous than in the preſent year.

I feel myſelf, indeed, reſponſible for having, in one inſtance, withdrawn from the College, one of its moſt diſtinguiſhed and efficient members. But I have deſpoiled one temple of its ornaments, it has been for the decoration and ſervice of another. If the familiar and univerſal knowledge of Dr. Leyden in the numerous languages of the Eaſt, and yet much more, if his profound reſearches into the ſcience of Eaſtern Philology be conſidered, we ſhould aſcribe ſuch extenſive erudition and acquirements to the ſevere labour of a long life; while in reality, their ſudden and rapid attainment has reſembled rather the gift of tongues, or ſome peculiar privilege of his own, than the ſlow proceſs, and long vigils of human ſtudy. The regrets of learning, however, which

follow the transfer Dr. Leyden to other functions, will, I am persuaded, yield to the reflexion, that the same acute, informed, upright, and delicate mind is enlisted in the service of the highest and dearest interests of society.

I pass, now, to the notice of those accessions to the literature of the East, which have been already made, and of those which are in progress either in immediate connexion with the College of Fort William, or associated to it, by a similarity of liberal tastes and pursuits in their authors.

A printing press has been established by learned Hindoos, furnished with complete founts of improved Nagree types of different sizes, for the printing of books in the Sanscript language. This press has been encouraged by the College to undertake an edition of the best Sanscri rules of Grammar. The first of these works is completed, and with the second, which is in considerable forwardness, will form a valuable collection of Sanscrit philology. It may be hoped that the introduction of the art of printing among the Hindoos, which has been thus begun by the institution of a Sanscrit press, will promote the general diffusion of knowledge among this numerous and very ancient people; at the same time that it becomes the means of preserving the classic remains of their literature and sciences.

The compilation of an Alphabetical Sanscrit Dictionary, from the principal vocabularies of the language, and other authorities, had been undertaken soon after the institution of the College, by learned Natives, employed for that purpose. The work, which comprizes the etemology as well as interpretation of each term, together with examples from classical writers, has been lately completed, and a copy has been desposited in the Library of the College.

A Dictionary, Sanscrit, and English, consisting of the text of the celebrated Amera Cosha, with a translation and notes, the value of which will be understood, when I say, that they are the work of Mr. Colebrooke, late President of the College Council, has been long in the Press. The work is now completed, and may be expected to be published in a few months.

A plan of a comparative Vocabulary of Indian languages, in imitation of that, which was executed under the orders of the Empress Catherine, for the provinces composing the Russian Empire, was proposed in the preceding year, by Sir James Mackintosh, who adorns and improves the short leisure of a laborious station, with learning and the promotion of learning. His proposal was

founded on a very juſt view of the value and importance of the information which ſuch a compariſon may be expected to afford. A more extenſive plan for the compilation of Grammars and Dictionaries of Aſitatic languages had been alſo ſuggeſted by Dr. Leyden, who had it in contemplation to undertake himſelf the taſk of conducting the compilation. This plan being, however, deferred, the Council of the College adopted a different arrangement, with the view of furniſhing the information ſought by Sir James Mackintoſh, and at the ſame time forming a uſeful collection of Vocabularies of all provincial languages and dilects of India. For this purpoſe, a Vocabulary in Perſian and Hindooſtanee, and another in Sanſcrit and Bengalee, have been prepared, and will be printed and circulated, for the purpoſe of being filled up by competent perſons with the correſponding terms in other languages in uſe in India. The printed Vocabularies will be ſoon completed: and as it cannot be doubted, that aſſiſtance will be cheerfully rendered by every Gentlemen, whoſe local ſituation enables him to forward this uſeful undertaking, the ſucceſsful iſſue of it may be confidently anticipated.

Meer Sher Ulee, the head Moonſhee, in the Hindooſtanee department of the College, having compiled and arranged in the Hindooſtanee language, a work on the hiſtory and Geography of India, has been encouraged by the College to print it for publication. The diſſemination, by means of the preſs, of works compoſed by Natives eminent for their knowledge and practical ſkill in this dialect, muſt gradually poliſh, and fix a ſtandard of excellence in a language, which, though long employed as an elegant medium of colloquial intercourſe, and as the vehicle of poetical imagery, has hitherto been little uſed for proſe compoſition.

The College Council and the Aſiatic Society, who formerly reſolved to ſupport Mr. Carey and his Aſſiſtants in a tranſlation of the Ramayan, have ſince determined to extend a ſimilar ſupport to the publication, by the ſame perſons, of the text books of one of the ſyſtems of Hindoo philoſophy, entitled Sanc'hya. This will conſtitute a further ſtep towards the attainment of the intereſting object of making known by means of literal verſions, thoſe works in the ancient language of India, which are held in greateſt eſtimation by the Hindoos themſelves.

A Dictionary of the Mahratta language, compiled by Mr. Carey, and printed by him in the Mahratta charecter, has been ſome time in the preſs. It is a work which has been long wanted, and the publication of this with the grammar before prepared by Mr.

Cary, furnishing the means of acquring a very useful language, will be found of essential benefit, by the junior servants of the Company, on the Establishments of Fort St. George and Bombay.

Were are indebted to Mr. H. P. Forster, for two works of great labour, learning, and utility in Sanscrit Philology.

The first, of which about 400 pages are already printed, contains—1. An Essay on Sanscrit Grammar, with tables of inflections—2. A dissertation on Sanscrit roots—3. A translation of the Mugdabodha, a celebrated treatise on Sanscrit grammar, in which the enigmatical expressions of the original are fully illustrated, and the rules exemplified. Mr. Forster's second work, which is nearly ready for the press, consists of a Dictionary in the Sanscrit and Bengalee languages—The words are arranged alphabetically; with a translation into English. The etymologies are pointed out, and where necessary, confirmed and illustrated by examples.

Mr. Francis Gladwin has contributed to the stock of Indian Philology, a Dictionary of Persian, Hindoostance and English, in three parts composing three Octavo volumes. The first part contains words in familiar use, including Synonima. The 2d, Arabic and Persian words that occur chiefly in books; compound and metaphorical allusions. The 3d supplies Indexes to the different languages.

In this enumeration, I must not omit a work of Mirza Kazim Ali Juan, entitled, an historical account of the Bhamini Dynasty of the Dekhan, being nearly a translation into Hindoostanee of that portion of Ferishta's Persic history.

There are two languages which although included within comprehensive scheme of Oriental study embraced by the College of Fort William at an earlier period of the institution, are not provided for in the modified plan of instruction to which the College is now restricted. Both languages, however, are spoken within the Company's possessions, and one of them occupies many regions scattered over a great space, which is not only the seat of an active and extensive commerce, but the theatre often of other important and interesting transactions.

The languages to which I allude are the Malay; and the Afghan or Poolhta. Although on the present scale of Oriental studies at the College of Fort William, other languages undoubtedly have deserved a preference to its immediate support and patronage, yet I cannot think either of those I have mentioned entirely devoid of interest; in the first place, as branches of the general and liberal pursuit of Eastern learning which we profess; and in the next

place, as bearing either a present and immediate, or in the many chances of human viciſſitude, a perſpective, and perhaps, not remote affinity to our affairs. Under theſe impreſſions, I have not deemed it wholly foreign to the occaſion, that I ſhould notice any progreſs that may have been made in the cultivation of theſe tongues.

I ſhall begin with the Affghan, which is ſpoken as well in Rohilkund, and all the Affghan diſtricts in our poſſeſſion, as in Affghaniſtan proper.

The firſt ſteps, in facilitating an acceſs to that language, were made, I underſtand, by Emir Mahummed, a native of Peſhawer in Affghaniſtan, who at the inſtance of Dr. Hunter, formed a Vocabulary of this language, accompanied by tranſlations into Pooſhta, of a few ſhort Tales in Proſe.

The field, however, did not long remain in his ſingle occupation. He was joined by a zealous Orientaliſt of our own Country, who, invited by theſe firſt ſpecimens of Affghan produce, was tempted into this new province of Philology. The fruits of this aſſociation were, the extenſion of Emir Mahummmed's vocabulary into a conſiderable dictionary; an eſſay in Affghan grammar and a more finiſhed verſion of the proſe compoſitions.

The progreſs did not ſtop here. The intereſt of the Affghans awakened to the honour of their language, by the curioſity and exertion of ſtrangers; and Mohuebut Khan, a chieftain of Rohilkund, a learned man, and ſon of the celebrated Hafiz Ramut, rouſed by the reſearches of Colonel Collins concerning the Affghan compoſition, ſet about compiling a dictionary of the Pooſhta language, which with aſſiſtance of his own learned Affghans, he accompliſhed in the ſpace of one year; a work, which I am able to ſay, on better authority than my own, does high credit to the ſpirit and exertion, as well as to the learning and capacity of the Rohilla chief.

The Malay language is that of trade and general intercourſe on the ſhores of the Eaſtern Iſles, as well as on the Malay Peninſula. In our ſettlements on the Prince of Wales's Iſland and on Sumatra, it is of the ſame importance as the Hindooſtanee and Perſic taken together, in this part of India; for in addition to its being the language of general intercourſe, it is alſo that of deeds, official papers and records. It is, therefore, ſatisfactory to know, that this medium of human communication is not entirely neglected. At Penang, Mr. Shaw has made conſiderable progreſs in publiſhing a grammar of the Malay language. This work, by the accounts of

it which have reached me, will be found to contain a confiderable mafs of every valuable materials. Mr. Shaw has fought for his information at the fountain head; both in the moft approved Malay compofitions, and at the courts of the Rajahs of that Country where he has the merit of having refided for the laudable purpofe of improving his knowledge of the language.

The fame language has been fuccesfully cultivated by Mr. Raffles, Secretary to the Government of Prince of Wales's Ifland, who much to his honour, has been long employed in compofing a Code of *Addat Malaya*, or Malay Laws, from the beft authorities in the Malay and Bouguefe language.

If I had not paffed beyond the legitimate bounds of this difcourfe, in ranging to the extremity of thofe Countries, and to the furtheft Ifland of that vaft Archipelago in which the Malay language prevailes, I fhall fcarcely feem to tranfgrefs them, the fhort and eafy tranfition thence, to the language of China. I am in truth ftrongly inclined, whether regularly or not, to deal one encouraging word, to the meritorious, and I hope not unfuccesful effort, making, I may fay, at the door of our College, though not admitted to its portico, to force that hitherto impregnable fortrefs, the Chinefe language. The means, we all know, that, in the prefent circumftances, can be employed in that difficult undertaking, are very inconfiderable. The honour is fo much the greater to thofe, whofe enterprize feems already to have opened at leaft a profpect of fuccefs. Three young men, I ought, indeed to fay, boys, have not only acquired a ready ufe of the Chinefe language for the purpofe of oral communication, which I underftand, is neither difficult nor rare, amongft Europeans connected with China; but they have atchieved in a degree worthy of admiration, that which has been deemed fcarcely within the reach of European faculties or induftry, I mean a very extenfive and correct acquaintance with the written language of China. I will not detail the particulars of the Examination which took place on the 10th of this month at Serampore, in the Chinefe language, the report of which however I have read with great intereft, and recommend to the liberal notice of thofe whom I have the honour to addrefs. It is enough for my prefent purpofe to fay, that thefe young pupils read Chinefe books and tranflate them; and they write compofitions of their own in the Chinefe language and character. A Chinefe prefs too is eftablifhed and in actual ufe. In a word, if the founders and fupporters of this little College have not yet difpelled, they have at leaft rent and admitted a dawn of day through that thick

impenetrable cloud, they have paſſed that *oceanum diſſociabilem*, which for ſo many ages has inſulated that vaſt Empire from the reſt of mankind. Let us entertain at leaſt the hope, that a perſeverance in this or ſimilar attempts may ſet in at length upon thoſe multitudes, the contraband and long forbidden bleſſing of human intercourſe and ſocial improvement.

I muſt not omit to commend the zealous and perſevering labours of Mr. Laſſar, and of thoſe learned and pious perſons aſſociated with him, who have accompliſhed, for the future benefit, we may hope, of that immenſe and populous region, Chineſe verſions in the Chineſe character, of the Goſpels of Matthew, Mark and Luke, throwing open that precious mine, with all its religious and moral treaſures, to the largeſt aſſociated population in the world.

It is impoſſible to be ſilent to-day on the change which has removed from your chair the eminent ſcholar, who, ſpeaking in the ſcale of human rank, now fills a higher place. I cannot, however, condole with you on that event, becauſe, in reality, while additional honours have fallen on the heads of your two moſt diſtinguiſhed Members, no ſubſtantial alteration is experienced by your learned body. The promotion of Mr. Colebrook, will not be found to withdraw him from the cultivation, the protection or the encouragement of learning. To operate ſuch a revolution, it is not enough to paſs Mr. Colebrook, from one honourable ſtation to another. He muſt be made a new man and diveſted of himſelf. He who in Aſiatic letters, *facile princeps*, ſurrounded by illuſtrious ſcholars, has held by acclamation and general conſent, the higheſt place, can neither abdicate that precedence, nor lay down either the practice of ſtudy or the literary affections and ſolicitudes which are its attributes. The benefit which the ſtate is to receive from the ſeat he now occupies is not detracted from you. His new honours are new ornaments to your ſociety, and his additional rank and authority augment his power, without diminiſhing his zeal to ſerve your cauſe. But, if in literal truth it muſt be ſaid, that one golden branch has been broken off from your tree, *non deficit altar*. Your chair is again filled by a diſtinguiſhed ſcholar, and an upright and an able magiſtrate. In both characters, I am bound to-day, to preſent to Mr. Harington, the acknowledgements of the College and the public, for the Analyſis of Mahomedan Law, with which he has enriched them both. A Work, to which the ſcholar and the judge ſeem, as if in emulation, to have brought their choiceſt contributions. It is indeed, fitting

in all Countries, but indiſpenſable in this, that thoſe two characters ſhould meet on the Benches of our higheſt Tribunals. Nothing can better illuſtrate the gains that accrue to all, by the kindly traffick amongſt men of reciprocal benefits than this work. While Mr. Harington, as a man of letters, has gathered the ſhowers of literature from the native volumes of Mahomedan juriſprudence, he makes a rich return to our native ſubjects, in the pure diſpenſation of a law which they love and are accuſtomed to revere. That the learned forms of our College may long ſupply ſuch magiſtrates; and that the venerable benches of our tribunals may long return ſuch ſcholars to preſide in your Council, is the wiſh of one, who unlearned himſelf, is an ardent lover, both of learning and juſtice.

I am deſirous, before I conclude, to addreſs a few words to the younger part of my audience. In doing ſo, I ſhould wiſh to lay down my authority, or if it muſt be maintained, let it be that of a parent, tempered with indulgence and affection.

Two objects are propoſed by theſe ſolemnities.

Firſt. The mere and pure ſatisfaction of juſtice. That merit may not be defrauded of its due reward; but may receive the beſt and higheſt external recompence with which it can be required: I mean its manifeſtation to the world, and the homage of public acknowledgment and applauſe,

The ſecond object is combined of juſtice and public policy. It is undoubtedly propoſed by theſe ceremonials to promote exertion by exciting a liberal and ingenious emulation, and by kindling the moſt generous, and at the ſame time, the moſt manly ardour that can inflame young boſoms the love of genuine and honourable fame.

It is here, too, that the only path which leads to that bright Temple is diſcovered. The love of fame is not evinced, or at leaſt will never be gratified, by a mere careleſs and inert deſire to wear its feathers. That miſtreſs muſt be won by conſtant and aſſiduous ſervice; not by ſtarts of energy which the very caprice of idleneſs can furniſh; but by patient and ſtedfaſt exertion; by oppoſing repeated effort, to repeated diffiulty awakening indolence by zeal, ſubduing fatigue and diſguſt by courageous and reſolute perſeverance, defeating ſeduction by principle, and finally terminating all conteſt and triumphing over all obſtacles, by the eſtabliſhment of virtuous habits.

Since our object, then, is to excite diligence and promote ſtudy, it falls naturally within the ſcope of my diſcourſe, to exhort you

on that head. You are young, but not boys; your occupations, too, are of a manly caſt, and muſt have tended to mature, although they could not add to your years. As men, therefore, I propoſe to addreſs you, and inſtead of cajoling you with trivial and ineffectual declamation, or aſſailing you with dry and harſh admonition, I wiſh to ſatisfy your judgments, to ſpeak to your underſtandings, and to perſuade, by convincing you.

For this purpoſe I have only to remind you that application and diligence in your preſent ſtudies, during the ſhort period of Collegiate life, application and diligence I ſay, not extreme but moderate, are conducive to the public good, and to your own individual benefits.

You are about to be employed in the adminiſtration of a great and extenſive Country, in which, it would not be much beyond the truth to ſay, that the Engliſh language is not known. You will have to deal with multitudes who, can communicate with you, can receive your commands, or render an account of their performance of them, whoſe teſtimonies can be delivered, whoſe engagements can be contracted, whoſe affairs, in a word, can be tranſacted, dicuſſed and recorded only in ſome one or other, of the languages which are taught at the College of Fort William.

Were it only for your perſonal eaſe, ſecurity and comfort, the vernacular and colloquial language of Bengal would be infinitely valuable. But whoever conſiders the tediouſneſs and delay, and what is yet more material, the imperfection and error, which muſt attend the conduct, frequently, of trivial and ordinary, but often alſo, of complicated and important affairs, by the clumſy and unſatisfactory tranſpoſition of looſe diſcourſe, or intricate diſcuſſion, *ore tenus*, from one language to another muſt acknowledge the important advantage derived from the ready uſe of the native languages.

Tediouſneſs and error are not the only nor the worſt evils reſulting from ignorance of the languages of India. It creates almoſt unavoidable, and almoſt unlimitted dependence on native and ſubordinate officers. How much prejudice to the intereſts of the Company, how much oppreſſive vexation, and cruelty twards our native ſubjects; and how much loſs of character, how much diſgrace and ruin to the unfortunate European, whoſe ignorance has delivered him over to that helpleſs and dependant thraldom, and wedded his fair fame and his beſt hopes to the chances of ſo foul a connexion, making him reſponſible in his reputation, and fortune for the corruption of a ſervant, whom this one defect has erected

into much public loſs and calamity, how much individual ſhame and ruin have reſulted and are daily reſulting from this cauſe, a very ſhort acquaintance with the affairs of India will too clearly ſhow.

To theſe ſerious evils, the government of this country has determined to oppoſe the beſt remedies it can deviſe.

Inſtruction in theſe languages has been provided both in England and in Bengal, for the junior members of the ſervice: Every imaginable facility is furniſhed, as you are now experiencing, to the diligent ſtudent, and amongſt other incentives we are this day employed, in one and not the leaſt efficacious means to ſtimulate, and quicken ſtudy.

It remains for me to announce the laſt branch of that important ſyſtem, the object of which is to diffuſe a correct and intimate knowledge of the principal languages uſed in theſe provinces, throughout the civil eſtabliſhment of this Preſidency.

I have referred, I confeſs, this point to the concluſion of my diſcourſe, becauſe it preſents to you motives ſomewhat leſs enlarged than I have hitherto ſet before you, as more worthy of your generous time of life, and more congenial, I am perſuaded, with your ingenious minds and diſpoſitions. Yet it is no reproach, amongſt higher conſiderations and in aid of a virtuous love of duty, regard for the public good, and reliſh for fame and public eſteem, it is no reproach, I ſay, to feel alſo thoſe inducements of fortune and advantage which in the world, are amongſt the mature and ligitimate rewards of merit.

It is at the ſame time a point of juſtice on my part to promulgate and give authentic notice of laws, which are to affect eventutually the condition and fortunes of thoſe on whom they are to operate. I am deſirous therefore, of explaining, thus publicly, the principles by which it is my firm reſolution to regulate that important part of my adminiſtration which relates to the ſelection of Gentlemen for public truſt and employment. I would ſpeak more particularly at preſent to this point, as it may effect the junior part of the ſervice; and I cannot declare too explicitly my determination to give the preference, in the firſt ſteps of their career, to thoſe who ſhall have eſtabliſhed at the College of Fort William, a reputation for good conduct, diligence, and talents; three qualities, which cannot fail of being evinced, and as it were, meaſured by their progreſs in the ſtudies peculiar to this inſtitution, that is to ſay, by their proficiency in the native languages of India. I ſhall conſider this as a rule for the diſtribution of fa-

vour and promotion, both becauſe the attainment in queſtion is itſelf, an eſſential and indiſpenſible qualification for the public buſineſs of India; and becauſe that rule of ſelection may be conſidered as repoſing on the more general principle juſt eſtimated, namely, that the progreſs of a Student in the particular ſtudy aſſigned to him may be regarded as a ſafe general criterion of character, application and abilities.

The ſenior part of my audience will, I am ſure, add the teſtimony of their obſervation and experience to mine, in affirming, that with few exceptions, the diſtinctions, obtained at early periods, in the free competition, and impartial judgment of great public ſeminaries, or other large ſocieties of youth has continued to attend the individual through life. They who have been remarked as good ſcholars, and as deligent and clever boys, on the forms of our public ſchools, have been eminent alſo on the benches of our judges; in the cathedrals of our Prelates; on the floors of our houſes of Parliament; in the Cabinets of our Sovereigns. Fame, in a word, and diſtinction have continued to follow, and illuſtrate their footſteps through every walk of life. You, who are fond of honor, therefore, and aſpire to future celebrity, remember that the tunick of your youth, diſcloſes already to the diſcerning eyes before which you ſtand, the texture of that robe which is to clothe your manhood. If it is now of coarſe materials, if it is already ſoiled and tattered, we can anticipate a poor and ſordid garment for your future wear. If we perceive the gloſs and luſtre of genius and virtue in the young ſamples now before us, we diſcern through a ſhort interval of time, the purple which is to adorn your manly years.

On this principle, then, rational in itſelf, and ratified by experience, my choice, and I will venture to aſſure you, the choice of my ſucceſſors, will be directed in confiding the great intereſts of this government to its ſervants.

Let me now conclude by tendering to you the laſt, but not the leaſt inviting inducement to exertion; I mean the aſſurance that your labour will be rewarded with ſucceſs. You are too little aware of the advantages poſſeſſed by that age, out of which you are impatient to emerge, and which might in truth be more juſtly an object of envy and regret to thoſe who have paſſed beyond it. You will purchaſe one day the experience which now tells you through my lips, not only that the enjoyment of your time of life have a livelier reliſh than thoſe which your inexperienced fancies aſpire, but that your mental powers boaſt alſo in many points the ſame ſuperiority, even in the graver purſuits of your ſeniors.

Of this encouraging truth, you have on this day more than one convincing proof in the hardly credible ſtrides of youthful ſtudy. It is, indeed, matter of great encouragement to the young, and of wonder to the old; and makes not boys, but men admire, to ſee how much can be atchieved by the freſh faculties of youth, its happy facility, its keen edge, not waſted on the *nuces et nugas*, attracting, I allow, at that early period, but applied in ſome rare inſtance, with the ardor of youth and the conſtancy of age, to the nobler purſuits of men.

On theſe foundations I reſt my hopes of a ſtill advancing progreſs during the enſuing year; and I leave with great confidence thoſe gratifying expectations to be fulfilled by you.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

March 16, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleaſed to ſanction the eſtabliſhment of a Military Fund, the objects of which are,

1. To provide for the Families of Officers, whoſe death leaves them deſtitute of an adequate maintenance.

2. To aſſiſt Officers unprovided with Aid by the regulations of the Service, or from their own reſources, under ſuch circumſtances of urgent *Sickneſs*, as may render a *Voyage to England* neceſſary for the preſervation of their lives—and

3. To afford ſuch *further Aid*, as the ſtate of the Fund, ſhall admit, in other caſes of leſs urgent neceſſity.

The Management of the Inſtitution is entruſted to the following Directors who have been elected by a Majority of the Subſcribers;

LIEUTENANT COL. CAPPER, *Adjutant General.*
PRESIDENT.

LIEUTENANT COL. BELL, *Commandant of Artillery.*
" " MUNRO, *Quarter Maſter Gen.*
REVEREND DR. KERR, *Senior Chaplain,*
MAJOR BARCLAY, *Town Major.*
" TROTTER,
" BOLES,
CAPTAIN BEAUMAN,
" MARSHALL,
" GRANT,
" PRENDERGAST,
" NOBLE,
" THOMPSON,

Secretary and Accountant to the Directors,
CAPTAIN MARSHALL,

A detailed account of the Inſtitution, together with the regulations eſtabliſhed for its controul will hereafter be publiſhed; but at the preſent ſtage, it is deemed proper to give notice of the eſtabliſhment of a Fund and of the objects, which it is intended to embrace; in order to afford perſons of rank and opulence, and others who may be ſo diſpoſed, the opportunity of aiding, by Voluntary Donations, an inſtitution which is formed with a view to relieve the diſtreſſes of the

Widow and the Fatherless, and of those whose health has been impaired by the honarable duties of an arduous profession in the Service of their Country.

All persons making voluntary donations, shall be considered Patrons and Friends of the Institution, which, if liberally supported, will, it is hoped, render unnecessary all future calls on the public, and put an End to the humiliating practice of soliciting an eleemosynary Support for those who lately bore an equal Share in Society.

Donations to the Millitary Fund will be received by the Secretary and Accountant to the Institution, or at the Government Bank, and *Lists of Patrons and Friends* together with the amount of their donations will be published from time to time in the Government Gazette.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT. *March* 8, 1808.

1.—The Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to approve the general principles of the outline of a plan for a Military Fund, which has recently been circulated to the different corps of the army belonging to the presidency of Fort St. George, authorizes the establishment of a Military Fund upon the principles therein detailed and the nomination of the 13 directors who have been elected by the subscribers, subject to the approval of the Honorable Court of Directors, and to such future modifications as circumstances may render expedient.

2.—In order to facilitate the Monthly collection of the subscriptions towards the Military Fund, the Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following system shall be adopted from and after the first day of April next.

First.—Monthly Lists of Subscribers to the Institution, also of all casualties by death, promotion, or new subscription, shall be furnished by the Secretary to the Military Paymaster General, and by him to Sub-paymasters for their guidance, similar lists to be furnished to the Military Auditor General.

Secondly.—Stoppages according to the subjoined Table A. shall be made from all monthly abstracts which include the regimental allowances of an officer or officers subscribing to the Military Fund, in which abstracts shall be inserted, after the total of the abstract, a head in the following form "Deduct Subscription to the Military Fund by the commissioned officers included in the abstract," and the balance only, after deducting such subscriptions shall be discharged.

Thirdly.—The amount of the subscriptions thus stopped, shall, in the succeeding month, be drawn from the Military Paymaster at the presidency on a general abstract to be presented monthly under the signature of the President of the Directors.—The total of the abstracts must necessarily be charged in the disbursements of Paymasters, but the deductions for subscriptions to the Military Fund will be adjusted, in their account current, as payments to the military paymaster general on account of that fund, and their indents for cash will be regulated accordingly.—The subscribers donation (30 days regimental pay) to be paid in equal monthly instalments so that the whole may be paid either in 6, 12, or 18 months at the option of the subscriber; no subscribers being considered to have a claim on the fund, until the whole donation be paid; The stoppages on account of donation are to be made from the abstracts in the same manner as is directed for the monthly subscription, and according to the proportions detailed in Table B.

Fourthly.—The first stoppage shall be made from the abstracts for pay of April and arrears of March, and the first general abstract at the presidency shall be made out in the month of May.

3.—Subordinate paymasters are held responsible for crediting the full amount of stoppages; according to the numbers and description of subscribers within their range of payment; and the Military Auditor General is directed to retrench the amount of any deficiency of such credit by stoppage, as shall appear upon reference to the monthly lists furnished by the secretary,

TABLE A.

Statement of the stoppages, on account of Subscription to the Military Fund, to be made from all Monthly Abstracts which include the regimental allowances of an office or officers subscribing to the Institution

	In India			In England*.		
Colonel or Lieut.-col. Commandant,	12	5	0	3	5	20
Lieutenant Colonel,	6	26	0	2	21	0
Major, Senior Chaplain, Superintending Surgeon,	5	10	0	1	36	60
Captain, Chaplain, Surgeon,	3	7	0	1	10	40
Captain Lieutenant,	2	25	0	0	26	20
Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon,	1	38	0	0	26	20
Ensign,	1	21	0	0	21	0

* As the pay is not drawn monthly in England, this column exhibits merely the rate of stoppage per month agreeably to which stoppages will be made in England, at the periods when pay is received.

TABLE B.

Statement of Monthly Stoppage on account of Subscribers donation to the Military Fund in India.

	By 6 Instalments					By twelve Instalments.						By eighteen Instalments						Total Donation			
	Married.			Single.		Married.			Single.			Married.			Single.			Married		Single.	
	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	P.	F.
...or Lieut. ...l. Commdt.	80	33	26½	60	25	40	16	53⅓	30	12	40	26	39	9	20	8	26½	484	32	363	24
...t. Colonel,	44	5	26½	33	4	22	2	53⅓	16	23	0	14	29	62⅔	11	1	26½	264	32	198	24
...or, ... Chaplain, ... Surgeon,	34	38	53⅓	26	8	17	19	26⅔	13	4	0	11	26	71⅓	8	30	53⅓	209	27	167	6
...tain, ...plain, ...geon,	21	4	53⅓	15	35	10	23	26⅔	7	38	40	7	1	44½	5	11	53⅓	126	28	95	0
... Lieutenant,	17	12	53⅓	12	41	8	27	26⅔	6	20	40	5	22	18	4	13	53⅓	103	34	77	36
...tenant, ...st. Surgeon,	12	29	26⅔	9	22	6	14	53⅓	4	32	0	4	9	62⅔	3	7	26¾	76	8	57	6
...ign,	10	0	0	7	21	5	0	0	3	31	40	3	14	0	2	21	0	60	0	45	0

...he payment of the Subscribers Donation in England will be regulated according to the rate ...he following Statement.

Statement of the Amount of Subscribers Donation, paid by Subscribers in England.

	If in one payment.		If in two payments.		If in three payments.	
	Married.	*Single.*	*Married.*	*Single.*	*Married.*	*Single.*
Col. or Lieut. Col. Commdt.	125 0 0	93 31 40	62 21 0	46 36 60	41 28 0	31 10 40
Lieut. Colonel,	100 0 0	75 0 0	50 0 0	37 21 0	33 14 0	25 0 0
Major, Sen. Chaplain, Sup. Surgeon,	75 0 0	56 10 40	9 21 0	28 5 20	25 0 0	18 31 40
Captain, Chaplain, Surgeon,	50 0 0	37 21 0	25 0 0	18 31 40	16 28 0	12 21 0
Capt. Lieutenant,	25 0 0	18 31 40	12 21 0	9 15 60	8 14 0	6 10 40
Lieutenant, Assist. Surgeon,	25 0 0	18 31 40	12 21 0	9 15 60	8 14 0	6 10 40
Ensign,	20 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	7 21 0	6 28 0	5 0 0

MADRAS MEDICAL FUND.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT—*Fort St. George, February 10, 1808.*

The Honorable the Governor in Council with a view to forward the convenience of Subscriptions to the institution of the Medical Fund, has been pleased to authorize the Trustees for the management of the Fund, to receive the amount of Subscription upon a General Abstract from the Military Paymaster at the Presidency at the beginning of every month—to make good the amount of this sum, the subscribers to the Medical Fund have agreed that monthly stoppages as hereinafter specified, shall be regularly made from the pay abstracts of each individual at the station where he may be doing duty or reside, to carry the same into effect, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to order and direct that from the 1st of March next all Paymasters under this Presidency shall stop from the monthly pay of Surgeons and all Officers above that rank on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency who are subscribers to the Medical Fund the sum of 5 Pagodas per month, and in the same manner to stop from the pay of Assistant Surgeons the Sum of three Pagodas, who receive pay within their respective range of payments—the stoppage in March being for February and in like manner for subsequent months: the total amount however of the pay abstracts must as established by the regulations of the service be entered in the Paymasters monthly disbursements—to enable Paymasters to make these stoppages, they will be furnished by the Secretary to the Medical Fund with a correct list of the Subscribers and with every casualty or change which takes place by death, promotion or new subscription—these stoppages are hereby directed to be brought to the credit of the Honorable Company, by Paymasters debiting themselves with the same in their monthly abstracts of receipts and disbursements under the head of "Medical Fund" and for the purpose of ascertaining that due credit has been given for these sums so stopt, lists corresponding with those transmitted to Paymasters will be furnished to the Military Auditor General by the Secretary of the Medical

Fund ſpecifying the names of Subſcribers and the ſtations where they are doing duty or reſide, and ſhould the ſtopages from ſuch Medical Officer, not appear to be credited in the abſtract of receipts and diſburſements of a paymaſter, from whom they receive their pay, the Military Auditor General is hereby authorized and directed to retrench that amount from the abſtract of receipts and diſburſements of ſuch Paymaſter as he is hereby held reſponſible for the ſame.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George, February 11, 1808.

The Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the following Promotions ſhall take place.

ARTILLERY.—Mr. Kitcher (not arrived, but priſoner in France) to be lieut. vice Gahagan promoted, date of rank 11th May 1806.

Lieutenant Fireworker W. T. Brett to be lieutenant, vice Burton promoted, 31ſt May, 1806.

Lieutenant Fireworker T. T. Paſke to be lieutenant, date of rank 19th October 1806.

Lieutenant Fireworker I. N. Abdy to be lieutenant, date of rank 5th November 1806.

The Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint lieut. Henry Mackeddy of His Majeſty's 12th regiment, to be Paymaſter to the detachments of the King's regiments at the depot at Poonamallee, and to be acting Fort Adjutant at that Station, vice Fraſer directed to join the 94th regt. in England.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, Feb. 11, 1808.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief is pleaſed to eſtabliſh the Uniform Coats to be worn by all Officers holding the appointments of Aſſiſtant Adjutants General, and Aſſiant Quarter Maſters General, under this Preſidency as follows.

Scarlet Coat, Single Breaſted, with blue Cuffs, Scarlet Standing Collar turned back on each ſide with Blue half way, ſlaſhed Sleeves and Skirts; raiſed ſtaff buttons at equal diſtances—11 on the Breaſt—one on each ſide on the Collar—3 on each ſleeve—one on each Cuff,—2 at the Waiſt—4 on each Skirt—and 2 in the plaits of each Skirt—pockets in the plaits, ſkirts turned back with white Kerſeymere, and embroidered delice at the points: 2 ſilver Epaulettes embroidered on Scarlet cloth.

Embroidery on the breaſt, collar, cuffs, ſleeves, waiſt, Skirts, and Epaulettes to be in ſilver, of the ſame faſhion as that preſcribed for Aids-du-Camp.

The ſtaff Officers abovementioned, are permitted to appear in the Field in plain uniforms but they are at all times to wear the diſtinguiſhing Epaulettes, buttons, &c. as above preſcribed; and their dreſs is in every other particular to be moſt pointedly exact and uniform.

The foregoing uniform and diſtinctions are appropriated excluſively to the Staff Officers above ſpecified.

The particulars of the other parts of their dreſs are contained in the 13th, 14th, 16th, and 17th Paragraphs of the 5th Section of the Code of Regulations.

With exception of Officers whoſe abſcence is occaſioned by ſickneſs under a certificate to that effect, or by duty, as alſo of thoſe having ſpecial leave for a limitted period; it is directed, that all Officers abſent from their corps and ſtations do proceed to join forthwith.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to publish for general information, the following copy of a communication received for that purpose from captain Richard Burne of the 2d Native regiment.

" Captain Burne the surviving and acting Prize Agent for the Honorable Major " General Sir Arthur Wellesley's division of the Army, which served in the " Deckan in the year 1803, is now ready to pay the 2d divided of the prize " acquired in that Campaign."

" According to General Wellesley's Orders of the 1st August 1804, the " amount of the prize money due to each corps is made payable into the hands of " the Officer commanding the corps and signing the Prize Rolls, or, as a matter " of course of Officer now exercising command."

" The 19th Dragoons, 74th, and 94th regiments, have returned to England, " the Prize money due to them should regularly be remitted home; but, as " many men of those corps volunteered for regiments still remain in India, cap- " tain Burne will pay the amount of their shares to the Officers commanding the " regiments in which they are now serving, upon Rolls of their names specifying " the company and corps from which they were received."

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenat H. C. White, of the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry, to resign the Honorable Company's service in compliance with his request, and to return to Europe.

The following Officers having reported their return to this Presidency with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-admit those Officers to their Rank on the Establishment.

Captain John Nixon, of the Artillery.
Lieutenant W. Garrard, of the Engineers.
Lieut. Colonel W. M'Leod, of the Madras European Regiment.
Major H. Fraser, of the 5th Regiment N. I.
Captain Lieutenant J. Sadler, of the 24th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant John Simons, of the 11th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant W. Stone, of the 24th Regiment N. I.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets having reported their arrival at the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army: the Governor in Council directs that they be admitted on the Establishment.

CAVALRY.—Messrs. Frederick Larkins Doveton and James Lyon.

ARTILLERY or ENGINEERS.—Messrs. John Mackintosh, C. R. McCausland, F. Willock, F. Aldwinkle, James Harrison, and Paul Poggenpohel.

INFANTRY.—Messrs. Paul Rycaut Shordich, Henry Mathews, W. Stoke, Edward Winchester, William Taylor, Lewis Wentworth Watson, James Cleland, James Bannatyne, Brathwaite Christie, Charles St. John Grant, George Heath, Freeman Elton Smith, William Ainslie, William John Jackson, Edward Thurlow Higbame, Thomas Clubbe, J. Hume, R. Bakehouse, W. Peyton, Hector Greig, A. Rankin, R. Butler, T. C. Seymour Hide, James Malton, Roger Hodgkinson, Charles Brown, R. Taylor, Andrew Macdonald, J. Roy, Samuel Haggard, E. Rule, Henry Pinson Hine, Thomas Hardy Travis, Henry Wiggins, Reginald W. Keymeys Hansard, John Warden, James Scott, George Birch, William Allan, Alex. M' Clelland, Alex. Edward Spicer, Andrew Gray, James Brodie, Richard Allan, George Worthy, Alex. Grierson, John Payne, Henry Moberly, Thomas Gustavus Dickinson, John Brathwaite Berry, Henry Cazalet,

Nath. Lawrence Austen, Robert Wale Carwardine, John Douglas Fearon, Charles Chambers, Henry Alex. Thompson, Norman M'Leod, William Macleod and Alexander Macleod.

Fort St George, February 23, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant W. Byam of the 6th Native Regiment a Prisoner of War, to proceed to Europe for the purpose of effecting his exchange.

The undermentioned Cadets having been reported qualified for Commissions; the Governor in Council directs that they be promoted to the rank of Ensigns, date of Commissions 3d July 1807.

Messrs. Charles Edye, John Thompson, and Henry Smyth.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets having reported their arrival at the Office of the Adjutant General of the army, the Governor in Council directs that they be admitted on the Establishment.

Messrs. George Dowdell, Christian Baget, and Thomas M'Carthy.

The Governor in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Assistant Surgeons on the Establishment; agreeably to their Indentures with the Honorable Court of Directors.

Messrs. William Conwell, Thomas Gillespie, John Irving, and John Hastie.

February 24, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce in General Orders the return to this Presidency of Captain J. P. Keasberry of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, as prisioner of War on his Parole of honor.

March 4, 1808.

The following men of the Corps of Artillery having wilfully disabled themseves, with a view of obtaining their discharges, and being sent to England; the Commander in chief being determined to discourage so infamous a practice, has resolved that these men who have thus disgraced themselves, shall be sent to the following stations (were they will be excluded from the society of European Soldiers) and placed under the Orders of the Officers Commanding.

1st Bat. Art.—John Daly, Hill Fort Nundydroog.
" " " —Joseph Noland, Hill Fort Bellary.
" " " —John Keir, Do. Do, Do.
" " " —N. Dobson, Hill Fort Gooty.
" " " —J. Jackson, Do. Do. Do.
" " " —David Fitzgerald, Gurrumcondah
" " " —David Moss, Rajahmundry.
" " " —Michael Boyle, Ryacottah.
2d Bat. Art.—Corn. Collegan, Condapilly.
" " " —John King, Nellore.
" " " —Daniel Downs, Permacoil.
" " " —P. Dawling, Chingleput.

This Order to be read at the head of every European Corps; and it is to be hoped, that a knowledge of the mode in which these delinquents are disposed of, will deter others from following so wicked and shameful an example.

The above men to be sent immediately under a sufficient escort to their respective Corps on the 31st of the present month; from which day they will be received on the Rolls of the 3d Garrison Company; correct Registers of them will be forwarded from the Head Quarters of the 1st and 2d Battalion of Artillery to the Deputy Commissary in charge of that Company at Vellore, as well as to Officers Commanding the several Stations the above individuals are ordered to.

MRS. DICK's BALL.

Few houſes are better calculated in the Settlement for the reception of the faſhionable world, and no one ever appeared more *at home* than this lady, at a ſplendid entertainment given on Monday evening the 29th ultimo, to a moſt numerous and brilliant party.

The company began to aſſemble ſoon after nine, and the ſuite of Rooms ſet apart for their reception, were crouded to an overflow before ten o'clock.

The Ball was opened by Mrs. Dick and Mr. Oakes who led down the firſt dance, which occupied the utmoſt limit of the Ball Room.

Shortly before ſupper a ſet of Cotillions was danced in a moſt admirable ſtyle—The gratification experienced at this part of the evening's amuſement, will be beſt conceived by a mention of the parties concerned.

Mr. J. Balfour,	Miſs Burroughs.
Mr. C. Smith,	Miſs Williams.
Mr. Cunliffe,	Mrs. Marsh.
Colonel Gillispie,	Miſs Gahagan.

A double ſet was, we underſtand, in contemplation, but prevented by the abſence of a principal Family from the entertainment—occaſioned, we are concerned to ſay, by the indiſpoſition of a young lady, not more generally known, than univerſally eſteemed and reſpected.

The ſupper tables were laid in the adjoining apartments and verandahs, covered with the moſt choice viands, and the Champayne and other Wines were excellent, in great profuſion, extremely cool and highly exhilirating.

The company after ſupper returned to the Ball Room, and about 3 o'clock *La Boulanger* was led off, which kept the party until paſt four on Tueſday morning.

SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

On Saturday the 27th ult. the Picture of Major Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. voted by the Inhabitants of Madras, was placed in the Exchange of Fort St. George.—This likeneſs is painted by Hoppner, who was ſelected by Sir Arthur for the occaſion.

On Wednesday morning, the 2d instant, Admiral DRURY, after partaking of a breakfast at Mr. ROEBUCK's gardens, proceeded with that Gentleman to the honorable company's Mint, for the purpose of inspecting the difficult and complicated Machinery at that building, and examining the model of a 74 gun ship, which has been built, on a spot adjacent, for his Highness the Nizam.

This Model, we understand, is on a scale of one and half inches to a foot. The hull, sails, masts, rigging, ordnance, even to the minutiæ of hammocks and every other appendage, renders it one of the most complete and perfect representations of a Man of War ever produced.

On the Admiral's arrival, the ship fired a salute of 15 guns from the main deck, much to the gratification and astonishment of the party assembled—and Admiral DRURY was pleased to express his highest approbation and praise on the perfectness of the undertaking.

We are informed that it is the intention of his Highness to have the ship constantly afloat in one of his largest Tanks.

On Friday morning, the 4th instant, the Commander in Chief inspected the Artillery practice at St. Thomas's Mount; it is almost needless to observe, that on the occasion this highly disciplined and valuable corps displayed in every variety of its duties and performances the utmost skill and expertness.

His Excellency was accompanied by Major General CHAMPAGNE, Lieut. Col GILLESPIE, attended by his personal Staff, and a salute of 17 guns announced his arrival and departure from the Cantonments.

Colonel BELL gave an excellent public breakfast after the inspection was over.

On Monday morning the 15th instant, His Excellency the Commander in Chief reviewed the Squadron of Horse Artillery at the Race Stand.

The state and order of his eminently useful and valuable corps, the skill displayed in all its evolutions and the precision and rapidity of its movements, received the unqualified approbation of the Commander in Chief; and His Excellency was pleased to bestow on Captain Noble the Commanding Officer, in front of the Squadron, the commendations he has so well merited for his zeal, judgment, and assiduity in bringing this excellent corps to its present perfection.

After the review Captain Noble entertained the Commander in

Chief, the Officers of the Staff, and a numerous party of Officers who had been ſpectators of the review at an elegant Breakfaſt.

On Saturday evening the 5th inſtant, his Excellency the Commander in Chief inſpected His Majeſty's 14th regiment prior to its embarkation for Bengal.

The regiment was drawn up on the Glacis of the Fort, and after being inſpected in line, paſſed in review—At the concluſion His Excellency was pleaſed to notice in terms of commendation the very military and ſoldier-like appearance of this fine body of men; and to expreſs to Lieut. Colonel Watſon his approbation of their very orderly conduct ſince their arrival at this Preſidency.

The following Paſſengers have proceeded to Europe, by the fleet lately diſpatched, in addition to thoſe already enumerated.

Mrs. Kinchant, Mrs. Dwyer, Colonel Agnew, Samuel Young, Eſq. civil ſervice, Lieutenant Colonel Hayes, Major Pierce, Lieutenant Dwyer, Captains Troubridge and Wilbraham, of the Royal Navy.

Major Tichborne, and J. Strachan, Eſq. of the civil ſervice to the Cape of Good Hope.

TO LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE MARTIN. *&c. &c.*

SIR,

Your recent call to the command of Chittledroog, and conſequent removal from our Society, bringing forcibly to our recollections the pleaſure we have derived while under your command at Bellary. In your public ſituation from your conſtant deſire and endeavor to promote the good of the ſervice and general ſatisfaction, and in private life from the agreeable moments your ſocial diſpoſition has ſo frequently afforded us, we cannot refrain from indulging our feelings in expreſſing the ſentiments of eſteem and gratitude with which we are impreſſed towards you.

It is our earneſt hope that you may have the continuance of health and the full enjoyment of proſperity.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your ſincere well-wiſhers,

and obedient ſervants,

BELLARY,
January 25, 1808.

J. L. Luſhington, Capt 4th regiment N. C.—R. Palin, lieutenant and adjutant 4th regiment N. C.—W. T. Erſkine, cornet, 4th regiment N. C.—G. Maquay, cornet, 4th regiment N. C.—

A. Fotheringham, cornet, 4th regiment N. C.—G. J. Gillefpie, captain, 4th regiment N. C.—J. S. Meredith, lieutenant 4th regiment N. C.—A. Johnfton, affiftant furgeon 4th regiment N. C.—H. O. Brien, cornet, 4th regiment N. C.—G. J. Goreham, captain lieutenant art.—J. Hall, Fort-adjutant of Bellary.—Alexander Balmain, captain, 2d bat. 7th regiment N. I.—H. A. Bell, lieut. 2d bat. 7th regiment N. I.—T. F. Wright, captain, 2d bat. 7th regiment N. I.—W. Binny, enfign, 2d bat. 7th regiment N. I.—H. White, enfign, 2d bat. 7th regiment N. I.—John Smyth, lieut. 2d. bat. 7th regiment N. I.—J. Smyth, for E. J. Foot, lieut. 2d bat. 7th regiment N. I.—J. Smyth, for major Joyes, 2d bat. 7th regiment N. I.—W. Griffinhoofe, lieutenant and adjutant 1ft bat. 9th regiment N. I.—H. Maffey, lieutenant, 1ft bat. 9th regiment N. I.—J. Hall, Fort-adjutant, for J. Duncan, fup. furgeon, C. D.—G. Bradley, fup. engineer, C. D.—G. Bradley, for H. H. Toriano, B. M. C. D.—C. Herbert, lieutenant, 2d bat. 5th regiment N. I.—G. M'Gregor, captain, 2d bat. 5th regiment N. I.—A. Connell, furgeon, 2d bat. 5th regiment N. I.—J. Campbell, captain, H. M. 34th regt.—H. Macalifter, lieutenant, H. M. 34th regiment.—P. Farquharfon, lieutenant, 2d bat. 5th regiment N. I.—H. Howell, lieutenant, 2d bat. 5th regiment N. I.—W. Peyton, garrifon furgeon.—M. Cubbon, lieutenant and adjutant, 2d bat. 5th regiment N. I.—G. Hankin, lieutenant, 2d bat. 5th regiment N. I.—Robert Grey, enfign, 2d bat. 5th regiment N. I.—John Bird, regifter Zillah Court.—T. Hogarth, captain, H. M. 34th regiment.—J. Campbell, deputy judge advocate, C. D.—J. Hankin, captain, 2d bat. 5th regiment N. I.—F. Hay, lieutenant, H. M. 34th regiment.—W. A. Lyon, lieutenant, H. M. 34th regiment.—A. Macdonald, lieutenant H. M. 34th regiment.—W. T. Hill, lieutenant, 2d bat. 5th regiment N. I.—A. Penn, deputy commiffary of ftores.—D. W. Rofs, lieutenant, H. M. 34th regiment.—J. Graham, furgeon, H. M. 34th regiment.

TO LIEUTENANT JOHN. HALL,

FORT ADJUTANT OF BELLARY.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, covering a Public addrefs from the greater part of the Officers and Heads of Departments in the Garrifon and cantonments of Bellary in confequence of my removal from the temporary charge of that ftation to Chittledroog.

I feel myself highly honored in this pleasing instance of public attention, as flattering, as it was unexpected, and beg you will have the goodness to lay before them my most grateful acknowlegements for the distinguished favor while in their kind and indulgent consideration, they have thus conferred on me.

Unanimity in Society I have ever found contribute essentially to the happiness of the individual as well as give respectability to the public body, amongst whom it prevailed the general, and in some instances particular support, while I was honored with by these Gentlemen, had every claim to my public testimony and private gratitude, not only as it affected my feelings for the attentions I was honored with in the intercourse of our societies, but as it contributed to forward the public service and to preserve the general tranquillity of the Station.

With my most fervent wishes for the happiness and prosperity of Friends at Bellary, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very faithful humble servant,
(Signed) GEORGE MARTIN, LIEUT. COL.
Cammanding 1st Bat. 15th Regt. & Chittledroog.

CHITTLEDROOG, *Feb.* 1, 1808.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,—FEBRUARY 19.

Mr. James Money, to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Walter Farquhar, Commercial Resident at Bauleah.

February 20, 1808.

Mr. R. Rocke, First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. C. Oldfield, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. E. Strachey, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. D. Patterson, Judge and Magistrate of the City of Dacca.

Mr. J. Rattray, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Dacca Jellalpore.

Mr. F. Law, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Jessore.

Mr. R. O. Wynne, Collector of Chittagong.

FEBRUARY 26, 1808.

Mr. Francis Gladwin, to be Commercial Resident at Patna, in the room of Mr. Farquharson, resigned.

Mr. Robert Vansittart, to be Collector of Government Customs at Patna.

Mr. J. E. Colebrook, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. F. Hawkins, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Patna.

Mr. C. Smith, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Patna.

Mr. James Stuart, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.

Mr. S. Macan, Judge and Magistrate of the City of Benares.

Mr. H. Parry, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Nuddeah.

The Honorable J. R. Elphinstone, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Behar.

Mr. R. Graham, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Jaunpore.

Mr. G. Ofwald, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Tirhoot.

Mr. G. Webb, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Cuttac.

Mr. H. Cornifh, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Purneah.

Mr. G. Ravenfcroft, Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. Donnithorne, Collector of Furruckabad, and Mint Mafter at that Station.

Mr. C. D'Oyly, Collector of Dacca.

Mr. C. Trower, Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. W. Armftrong, Collector of Nuddeah.

Mr. H. T. Travers, Collector of Midnapore.

Mr. F. Fauquier, Collector of Cuttac.

Mr. J. J. B. Proby, Superientendant of Stamps.

FEBRUARY 22, 1808.

Captain John W. Taylor, Profeffor of the Hindooftanee Language, in the College of Fort William.

Lieutenant Abraham Lockett, Affiftant to the Secretaty to the College, and Examiner.

The following is a lift of Paffengers who have proceeded to England, by the H-C. fhips of the Fleet lately defpatched from Calcutta.

Per Surry, Captain J. A. Cumberlege,—Mrs. Maria Wade, Mrs. Greene, and four children, Mrs. Creighton, and two ditto, Madame Dayot,—Thomas Graham, efq —captain John Rofe,—captain lieutenant Lewis,—lieutenant Otto Clarke, 5th regiment N. C. lieutenant Bromley,—Mr. James Brown, Mr. Thomas Heffing,—Monfieur D. Dayot, and Monfieur J. Dayot,—*Children*:—Miffes C. Middleton, Maria Wade, Mary Campbell; Mademoifelle Cecilia Dayot, and Maria Dayot,—Mafters George, Richard and Robert Udny, Edward Cumberlege, James Rolt, James Howefon, S. Brunfdon, and Thomas Savi.

Per Lady Caftlereagh, Captain Thomas Garland, Murray,—Mrs. A. E. Farquharfon, Mrs. Ahmuty, Mrs. Barker, Mifs Plumb, William Farquharfon, efq.—lieutenant colonel J. C. Mitchell, 24th regiment N°. I. lieutenant colonel P. Don, quarter mafter general,—captain James Ahmuty, artillery, captain R. Hodgfon, 11th regiment N. I. captain lieutenant James Mouat, engineers, Mr. Hume, affiftant furgeon, and captain John Baker, country fervice,—*Children*: Miffes Barbara and Anna Grace,

Vanrenen; Jane and Isabel Stuart, Olivia Lockhart Hickman, Jane D. Hodgson, Sophia Ann Howard: Sarah and Bridget Gilmore, Mary Farquharson, Katharine Green, and Misses Hodgson, Howard, Patterson, and two M'Callums,—Masters, George and William Prole, Arthur Colebrooke Forest, Edward Williamson, George Barber, Gibson Rowe, John Allan, and Charles Gilmore, James Hilard, Edward Anstruther, J. and Peine Farquharson, James and William Grant; and Masters Bell, Barber and Williamson.

Per Castle Eden, Captain Richard Colnett.—Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Ann Walter,—John Rawlins, esq. Alexander Stewart, esq. John Shore, esq. William Hickey, esq.—lieutenant colonel John Owen, 2d regiment N. I.—lieutenant colonel Eales, 20th regiment N. I. —major John Dawson,—Mr. C. Todd, assistant surgeon,—Mr. John Gibson, Mr. John Purrier, Mirza Khuleel,—*Children*: Misses Georgiana Mac Rae, Maria Charlotte and Amelia Jane Wilson, Emily Catherine Oldfield, Selina Rawlins, Margaret, Parker and Berkely Keene, Anne Cooke and E. Shore,—Masters William Burden, Lamborne, Francis George Rawlins, Francis Walter, Francis Baring Keene, George Rattray, and George Cooke.

Per City of London, Captain J. Yates,—Mrs. Anne Marsden, Mrs Caroline Anburey, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Sandys, Mrs. Frances Stovin,—lieutenant colonel F. Marsden,—major Armstrong, H. M. 30th regiment,—captain J. Tombs, captain Thomas Anburey, engineers; captain Robert Berrie, captain R. J. Latter, capt. Sandys, 50th regiment,—lieutenant Yates,—captain John H. Askwith, country service,—*Children*: Misses Maria Haig, Ellen Mylne, Elizabeth Francis Stovin, Emma Margaret Stovin, and Mary Ryley,—Masters, James Haig, Robert Partridge, James Grant, Tombs, Edward and ——— Ridge.

Per Lord Duncan, Captain E. C. Bradford,—Mrs. Ashton,—lieutenant colonel George Wood,—lieutenant colonel P. Black, lieutenant colonel Thomas Greene,—major William Nicholl,—captain Cheape, captain W. Thomas, 13th regiment N. I.—L. Mackintosh, esq. and Mr. Jackson,—*Children*: Misses, Marian Campbell, Isabella Thomas, Magdaline Hessing, Mary Louisa Finglass, E. S. Mackintosh, Ellen Green, E. A. Strettell, Louisa Cockburn, Harriett Williams, Fanny Maxwell, Sarah Byre, Eliza and Helen Sloane, & Nancy Clements Brown.—Masters John Augustus Hessing, John William Sutherland, Daniel and Da-

vid Mesevk, Francis Fulton, Henry Clarke, George Charles Cheape and Henry Cockburn.

Per Marquis Wellesley, captain Charles Le Blanc.--Mrs Montgomerie, Mrs. Droz, Mrs. Raush,--Thomas Spottishwoode, esq. --major Thursby. H. M. 53d foot,--lieutenant Hobkirk,--Mr. Montgomerie, Mr. C. Dolton,—*Children:* Misses Lyden, Sarah Pattle, Elizabeth Spottishwoode, Jane Sturt, and Anne Lenox.—Masters James Alexander, William Sturt, Henry Child, and Tiercey Arronche.

Additional Passengers, *per Windham:*—Mrs. Anne Breeze, Miss Marshall, Miss Emma Johnson, Miss Caroline Sharp, and Master William Johnson.

BOMBAY GRAND MASKED BALL.

On Monday evening last, one of the most superb and elegant entertainment which India has ever witnessed, was given by a party of Gentlemen at Mr. Warden's Bungalow, on the Esplanade, as a farewell compliment to Mrs. Corkran and Mrs. Jones. To those who were present it is unnecessary to speak of the taste as well as magnificence which marked this distinguished testimony of individual respect, so much in unison with the sentiments of the community at large. But that our absent readers may form some faint idea of the scene, we shall attempt a description of its more prominent features, leaving it to their imaginations to furnish a just conception of the whole.

The entrance, (which was approached from a distant gate directly opposite, the intermediate space being walled in, to encrease the effect of the first coup d'œil) consisted of three grand Arches supported by transparent Pilasters, on the tops of which four beautiful Antique Urns were placed. The Arch on the right bore the Initials of Mrs. Corkran, and that on the left, those of Mrs. Jones; while the center supported an entablature on which was inscribed in large resplendent characters, *Omnium vota, paucis persoluta*, a classical and appropriate motto, which it expressed in English ("the votive wishes of all, carried into effect by a few") would neither have been suited to the space, nor possessed the terse and inscriptural appearance of the Latin.

From this Arch a path, illuminated by festoons of lamps, partially hid by artificial leaves, extended itself in a strait line towards a magnificent Rotunda, measuring 40 feet in diameter, with 12 Pillars 18 feet high of the Tuscan order, supporting a Dome the height of which in the center, measuring from the ground, was upwards of 40 feet. Prom this lofty point a very large and brilliant Chandileer was suspended, which, with the addition of a chain of lights running round the interior of the circle, compleatly lighted up the whole of the superb expanse, and drew a blaze, over a Pedestal; on which was placed a full length statute of Euphrosyne, facing the grand approach. The sides of the Pedestal, were ornamented with the following inscription from the Allegro of Milton.

IN FRONT.

In Heav'n yleep'd Euphrosyne,
And by men, heart-easing mirth.

ON THE REVERSE.

Hast thee Nymph, and bring with thee,
Jest, and youthful jollity.

ON THE RIGHT.

Sport that wrinkl'd care derides,
And laughter holding both his sides.

ON THE REVERSE.

Pomp, and feast, and revelry,
With Mask, and Antique Pageantry.

On the ground between Pillars, large Jars were placed filled not only with the flowers which more peculiarly grace the Chaplet of the Indian Flora, but likewise with Rose trees in full blossom and Mignionette diffusing on every side the delightful fragrance of an English Parterre.

In a line with the approach the path extended towards the folding door of a spacious Ball Room, hung round with Mirrors, and having the floor painted after a beautiful design, by a Gentleman arist of the first celebrity in works of that description.

From this apartment, the line of light was continued through a broad verandah, and from thence along a projecting space with a circular root, towards the sea gate, making in all an extend of out line from front to rear of 575 feet.

On each side of the projection abovementioned but extending in length considerably beyond it, supper tables for the reception of about 350 persons were placed, the view of which was completely hid from the other parts of the grounds by temporary partitions, while Pillars concealed by the elegant leaf of the cocoanut and wreathed with garlands, supported a roof entirely covered with the colours of different nations. At the upper part of one of the tables, a whole length Picture of Britannia was placed, and at the other a corresponding portrait (painted by Lambert a pupil of Hopner's) of the immortal Nelson.

Having noticed some of the principal objects occurring in the course of the center walk, we now retrace our steps to the Rotunda, from the right of which a path diverged, and passing a Shrubbery on one hand (in which was stationed a Band of music in Masquerade uniform) opened suddenly into a magnificent promenade 40 feet in breadth and 400 long. Here, as the probable scene of most festivity, every thing that was either amusing in itself, or likely to be the source of amusement by drawing forth the humour of the several characters, and affording scenes for their display was collected. In particular a range of shops, provided not only with contents but supposed owners, appropriate to each. Among these we remarked the tasty Boutique of a Milliner, kept by Miss Frill, late Pupil to Mrs. Florence of *Cranbourn Alley*, and the quantity of Caps, a la Greque, a la Turque, a l'Egyptienne, Trafalgar, &c. would not have been unworthy of that celebrated thoroughfare. Sheeva and son, who kept a shop for old cloaths, seemed as if they had transported themselves and the articles around them, direct from Monmouth-street. Madame Noyeau from the Rue St. Honore did ample justice to French confectioners? and the Pies, Patties, Matrimonys and other Sweetmeats, which her sign announced, appeared in a more inviting, because a more substantial form, on the shelves within. A bow window crowded with Caricatures came next; and Timothy Razor incircled by the few remaining Bobs which the state of the times had left him, shaved excellently for a Penny, and dressed Hair for two pence, in the shop adjoining: while Moll Wollop, over the way opened

Melton oysters with Billingsgate dexterity. An admirable Hedge Ale-House kept by Joe Boniface at the sing of the Sun, with the best beer under it, on the one side, and a Bootfull of mischief, on the other, formed the extremity of the walk; and one of the best groups of the evening was a select party taking a luncheon at the door, with the Landlord and Landlady.

Turning the corner of honest Joe's Mansion, an open plot presented itself embosomed in trees and shrubs, except where an exhibition of Wild Beasts, with lively representations of the several animals, caught the eye on one side, while an Arched Gate way on the other opened to the Beach below, where a number of Bunder boats were stationad with fire works in each, the effect of which, when a steam of light revealed the objects before obscured, and answering Rockets shot into the air from the seabeat point of Malabar Hill in the half-descried distance, can more easily be conceived than described.

In the course of this display a Baloon was filled, and began to ascend in majestic state, but an unfortunate rent occasioned by an intervening branch put a stop to its farther progress. This, and the failure of a China-Drum, owing to some accidental exposure to damp, were the only disappointments of the evening! and these had they been greater, would have beed soon forgotten on retiring from the Sea Gate, and taking a direction to the right, where a Serpentine walk as if cut out of a forest, so great was the number of trees of all kinds collecting together, interspersed with shrubs, and studded with flowers.

After passing under a capital transparency of Harlequin, this walk cnoducted to a Hermits Moss grown cell, on entering which the following appropriate inscription struck the eye.

When Time who steals our years away
Shall steal our pleasures too,
The memory of the past will stay,
And all its charms renew.

Proceeding farther, an Umbrageous recess presented itself, in the depth of which, dimly illuminated by two painted Lamps, transparency was discovered of a ship unfurling its sails. The Motto here was also classical.

Interfusa nitenses
Vites Œquora Cycladas,

a prayer of safety to which every heart was responsive, and which will never cease to be repeated till that safety is known to be attained.

In the continuance of the walk, it passed an humble cottage, covered with thatch and overgrown with Ivy, and winding on in curves, which the hand of nature seemed to have formed, joined at length the left of the Rotunda.

[*Bom. Cour.* Feb. 18.

By a recent opportunity the following Passengers have left Bombay for Europe.

PER DEVONSHIRE.—S. Halliday, esq. Mrs. Halliday, Miss Halliday, Mrs. Hind, col. Woodington, col. Bethune, capt. Johnson, Miss Anna Johnson, Miss Sarah Johnson, Miss Maria Carter, Miss Elizabeth Read, Miss Margaret Dundas Douglass, Miss Mary Christian Douglass, Master James Alexander Douglas, capt. Harding, Edward Scott Waring, esq. Mrs. Waring, Master John Wearing, Miss Caroline Wearing, Mary Ann Swan, servant, Miss Mary Ann Crawford, captain Heard, Dr. Carnegie,

Mrs. Veatch, Mr. Flower, Captain Kenny, Mr. John Blackhall, captain Grant, lieutenant M'Donald, ensign M'Quarie, lieutenants Carter, Munn, Wells, Price, Marine, Master George Thomas Barnes, lieutenant Wheeler for Columbo, Mr. Torr, Mr. Dechamp.

Per Metcalf.—Lewis Corkran, esq. Mrs. Corkran, William Sandwith, esq. J Fisher, esq. Mr. Young, assistant surgeon D. Crow, lieutenants H. Jacob, of his majesty's 86th regiment, D. Barr Mailard, marine establishment, Miss C. K. Diggle, Miss M. Field, Masters P. Torkler, R. Scott, A. W. Scott, H. Scott, John Fell, Le Messurier, Jones, Dr. Morgan for the Cape of Good Hope or Saint Helena.

Per Charlton.—Mrs. Wade, and two children and one servant, Mrs. Puget, and one servant, Mrs. Philpot, Mrs. Thorne, and four children, Mrs. Hornby, and two children, Mrs. Hill, and one child, Mrs. Nesbit, and one child, Mrs Newby and one child, Mrs. Frazer, lieutenant colonel Griffith, Doctor Puget and one servant, Doctor Buchanan, captain Hornby, Mr. Hill, Mr. Fearon, one child, one servant, captain Gilman, Mr. French, Mr. Blythe, Mr. Marriot, Mrs. Baber, for Tellicherry.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE.—March 16, 1808.

Head Quarters, Galle, March 13, 1808.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant General Maitland feels it a duty he owes to his Sovereign and to his Country to mark in the strongest manner the advantage that may arise to the particular branch of his Majesty's service to which he belongs, by drawing their attention to the benefits accruing to the public service at large by persevering gallantry and exertion in supporting the character and dignity of his Majesty's service in all situations.

He feels himself particularly called upon so to state at the present moment from the circumstance which has just come to his knowledge of the *St. Fiorenzo* Frigate commanded by the late Captain Hardinge, having (after an action second to none that appears in the splendid Annals of the British Navy at the present hour, and which is marked by a degree of perseverance rarely occurring even in any of those) towed into the Roads of Columbo the capital of this Island, the French frigate *Piedmontaise* more than double her force in point of men, superior in number of guns, and

that hitherto escaped the persevering vigilance of his Majesty's Navy in this Country.

He can have no doubt that every Individual concerned in this action, though unfortunately attended with the death of the gallant Captain Hardinge, will be requited with those marks of Royal munificence and liberality displayed on all similar occasions by His Royal Master and by the British Nation;—he therefore feels it his duty, as representing his Sovereign in this Island, to direct that at four o'clock to-morrow evening the Flag at the Flag Staff of this Fort be hoisted half Flag Staff high, and Minute Guns fired agreeable to the number of years Captain Hardinge had so honorable lived, when his career was to unfortunately for his Friends and his Country cut off.

This Order will be read at the head of the troops when it arrives, and similar honors to the memory of Captain Hardinge will be paid in all Forts in this Island the day of its arrival.

On Saturday last we had the gratification of seeing the Piedmontaise Frigate towed in, a perfect wreck, by his majesty's ship St Fiorenzo—We understand that the engagement between these ships took place in the gulph of Manaar—It began about eleven at night on the 6th instant, was renewed the next morning, and gloriously concluded on the following day by the surrendered of the Piedmontaise. The two ships were engaged, on the whole, three hours and an half. On the first night after a few broadsides had been exchanged, the French ship under cover of the smoke, hoisted all her sail, and made off. The St. Fiorenzo came up with her the next morning, and the conflict lasted an hour and fifty minutes when the French having crippled the sails and rigging of the St. Fiorenzo, distanced her again. On the last day the two ships were in close action an hour and twenty minutes, in the early part of which we lament to add that Captain Hardinge who commanded the St. Fiorenzo, was killed. The command devolved on Mr. Dawson, her first Lieutenant. The loss in both ships has been very severe. On board the French ship 48 killed and 112 wounded, 25 of whom are since dead. *Moreau*, the first Lieutenant of the Piedmontaise, fell on the last day. The St. Fiorenzo had 13 killed, including Captain Hardinge and 25 wounded, one of whom is since dead. Lieutenant Moysey of the St. Fiorenzo is wounded, but not dangerously.—The French Crew consisted of 366 Europeans most of whom were employed at the Guns, 180

Lascars prisoners, having been compelled to assist in working the ship.—The St. Fiorenzo mustered 236 British Seamen.

The Piedmontaise mounted in all 50 Guns, eighteen and thitry-six pounders; our Frigate 42 Guns, eighteen and thirty-two pounders. The wounded prisoners have been landed and every attention paid to them. They are under the joint care of our Surgeons and their own at the hospital.

The Piedmontaise had been 84 days from the Isle of France, when she was taken, and had captured the following vessels

Ship Assistance, Captain W. C. Chapman, from Bombay bound to Madras.

Ship Futty Ghurr, Captain Soliman, from Bengal bound to Bombay.

Ship Forth, Capt. W. B. Greenway from Bengal bound to Bussora.

Brig Zephyr, Capt. Jas. Henderson from Bombay bound to Columbo.

Brig Cadre, from Bengal bound to Cananore,

Sloop Rosa la Maria, Capt. W. Berdindick from Cochin bound to Columbo,

The five fromer have been sent to the Isle of France, and the last sunk.

MADRAS,—March 29, 1808.

Some further particulars have transpired, communicated in private correspondence, respecting the action between the St. Fiorenzo and Piedmontaise, off the Gulph of Manaar.

At the time the St. Fiorenzo hove in sight the Piedmontaise was in chase of the Bombay Indiamen, but mistaking His Majesty's Frigate for a merchant ship, and concluding therefore that it would fall an immediate prey, and that he might afterwards come up with the Indiamen, M. Epron neared the St. Fiorenzo, but soon found himself in a mistake. An engagement now commenced viz. at 11 at night of the 6th instant, and continued for an hour and a half, during which the St. Fiorenzo suffered so much in her sails that the Piedmontaise, altho' considerably damaged in her sails and rigging, was enabled to make off under cover of the smoke. Damages being repaired, our frigate came up with the Frenchman again on the following day and fought her for an hour and forty minutes, when she again got away. The St. Fiorenzo continued the chase and was fortunate enough to reach his anta-

gonist again on the 3d day. Now a most desperate engagement commenced, during which the Piedmontaise was totally dismasted; and unable, either to get away, or longer continue the contest with his Majesty's ship, she at length struck her colours. M. Epron, her commander, then came on board the St. Fiorenzo, and surrendered his sword to Lieut. Dawson.—He was unable to suppress his astonishment on perceiving that that there were only *at quarters* on board the St. Fiorenzo, Lieut. Dawson, another Lieut. a Midshipman, and about 80 men. He confessed that besides a compliment of men at the guns, he had 300 men ready to have boarded could he have lain alongside. The superior skill however of Capt. Hardinge rendered all his endeavours abortive, as the St. Fiorenzo repeatedly raked her when she was manœuvering for that purpose.

The lose sustained on our part has been heavy—We have to lament the death of the gallant Capt. Hardinge, who fell early on the 3d day of the action by a grape shot which struck him in the neck, and of which he died in two minutes. Thus fell a noble Officer, whose conduct has added another laurel to Britain's glory, and whose premature death will ever be regretted. Fired by the spirit of the immortal Nelson, like him he was determined to conquer or die, like him he conquered, like him he died. Nelson was his model, and the watch word of the battle, the harbidger of succeses, was "Remember Nelson." Sharing the fate of their leader were 12 men of the St. Fiorenzo, besides 25 wounded, one of whom is since dead. Lieut. Moysey of the St. Fiorenzo is wounded, but not dangerously.

The carnage on board the Piedmontaise was dreadful. In the battle 48 men were killed, and 112 wounded; of the latter 25 have since died of their wounds.—Moreau, Capitaine en seconde, has expiated his offences with his life. He was twice wounded in the fight during the first two days, by one of which he lost his arm. On the 3d day, finding the ship must strike he attempted to throw himself overboard from the forecastle, but was forced away and carried down by his men, in his way below a third shot struck him, and terminated his existence.

Yesterday evening an express was received from Bombay, announcing the important Intelligence, that advices had been received at that place from Bussora, stating, that 60 Sail of Danish Ships of different descriptions, had safely arrived in English ports.

An expres from Point de Galle received on Saturday last, gives

the pleasing account of our howeward fleet having sailed on the 14th current under convoy of his Majesty's ship Monmouth for England.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. William Cooke, Acting Collector of Government Customs.

Mr. Richard Clarke, Acting Assistant to Do. Do.

Messrs. William Thackeray, John Babington and Richard Clarke, Members in the Grain Committee.

Mr. F. W. Robertson, Deputy Commercial Resident at Masulipatam.

Mr. M'Donald, assistant under the Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Department.

Mr. G. F. Travers. Collector at Kodecondah.

Mr. C. H. Higginson, Acting Judge and Magistrate of the zillah of Masulipatam.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On the 1st instant, at St. Mary's Church Mr. John Branson to Mrs. Martha Flood.

On Friday last, W. D. Greaves, Esq, to Miss Harrison,

On the 3d instant, et Ingeram, Lieutenant Peregrine Davie, of the 2d Battalion 8th regiment native inrantry, to Miss Jane Durand,

At Pondicherry, on Monday, the 14th instant by the Reverend Marmaduke Thompson, Captain Doveton, 7th regt. native cavalry, to Miss Victorine Motlet of Pondicherry.

BIRTH.

On the 1st instant, the Lady of Alexander MacKenzie, Esq, of a Son.

At Paulghautcherry, on the 25th of February, the Lady of captain A. Jones, of a Daughter.

On the 5th instant, at Vellum, near Tanjore, the lady of I. N. Watts, esq. of a son.

At Madras, un the 13th instant, the lady of A. Flower, esq. of a son.

On the 14th instant, the lady of W. Brown, esq. surgeon of his majesty's 80th regiment, of a son.

On Thursday, the 15th instant, Mrs. Polack, of a son.

At Salem, on the 21st February, the Lady of captain H. Mason, of a Son.

On the 14th instant. the Lady of W. Brown, Esq. Surgeon of His Majesty's 80th regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

Lately at Sea, captain Wood, of the H. C. ship Worcester,

Lately at Vellore, Major Fleeming, captain his Majesty's 30th regt. foot.

On the 5th instant, at Paulgautchery, Mrs. Jones.

Lately, captain Gordon, and captain N, Hutchinson, of his highness the Nizam's service.

At Bellary, on the 11th instant, W. J. Miller, Esq. Sheriff of Madras.

Lately, G. R. Rose, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment.

On Thursday evening the 15th instant Mr. Thomas Parr, of the firm of William Parr and Company, and Mr. John Bean, late Commander of the Ship Scotland, were returning from a drive on the Mount Road. when the horse took fright on the Bridge of the Government Gardens, and the reins breaking Mr. Parr in jumping from the Bandy, unfortunately fell on his head, fractured his skull

and expired a few hours afterwards—Captain Bean providentially received no other injury than violently spraining his wrist and ancles.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 7th January, at Cawnpore, Mr. William Lambert, to Miss A. E. Smith.

On the 25th February, Mr. Isaac Mills, to Miss Broughton,

On the 7th Jan. at Cawnpore, Mr. William Lambert, to Miss A. E. Smith.

On the 28th ultimo, Mr. James Coomb, to Miss Therezah Saquirra.

BIRTH.

At the Presidency on the 3d February, the Lady of John Cheape, Esq. of a Daughter.

At ditto on the 8th February, the Lady of John Walker, Esq. of the Civil service, of a Son.

At Baugulpore, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of William Armstrong, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 19th February, the Lady of J. W. Fulton, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Bankipore, on the 4th Feb. the lady of Robert Graham, esq. of a daughter.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. Michael Rees, of a Son.

At Byramghaut, on the 13th February, the Lady of captain J. J. Bird of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 15th ultimo, the Lady of captain Colin Campbell, of a Daughter.

At Penang, the Lady of Wm. Scott, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 12th February, the Revd. J D'Costa.

On the night of Friday, the 19th February, the Lady of Dr. William Hunter, deeply regretted.

On the 2d February, Mrs. Edward Brightman.

On the night of Friday, the 19th February, the lady of Dr. William Hunter, deeply regretted.

On the 5th February, near the Mission House, at Serampore, Miss Mary Quicke, the youngest daughter of captain Quicke.

On the 15th February, the Reverend Fre Sahvadar Espirito Santo, Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church at Sibpore, near Buckergunge.

On the 26th November, in the Straights of Banca, Charles Wood, Esq. commander of the honorable company's ship Worcester.

BOMBAY MARRIAGES.

Captain Morse of the Bombay Artillery, to Mrs Traherne

By the Reverend N. Wade, Elizabeth, adopted Daughter of Major General Waddington, to Lieut. John Spottiswood, of H. M. 84th regiment.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

Lately at Goa, the Lady of Major Campbell, of H, M. 78th regiment, of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 18th February, Ramdass Manorda, principal of the Banian sect of Gentoos in Bombay, by his opulence and extensive mercantile dealings.

The original cast of Hindoo character and native simplicity, was early lost in the craft and bustle of unceasing business. Nothing interrupted this gratifying course but occasion timidity, the only feature that remained of the original character.

On board the honorable company 'sship at Wexford, within a few days sail of this place, Mrs. Haynes, Wife of captain Charles Haynes, of H. M. 47th regt.